

A TREATISE  
FOR DECLINING  
OF VERBES, WHICH  
MAY BE CALLED THE  
SECOND CHIEFEST  
WORKE OF THE FRENCH  
TONGVE.

Set forth, by CLAVDIVS HOLLIBAND.

*Dum spiro, spero.*



LONDON,

Printed by *George Miller.*  
1633.

THE  
RECORDING  
OF  
MAY 18 1891  
MAY 18 1891  
MAY 18 1891



1891  
MAY 18 1891



# A TRES-SAGE

Et tres-Vertueule Da-  
moiselle, Mademoiselle

*Anne Harington.*

*Clande de Sainliens, Salut.*



Yant entreprin de conduire com-  
me par la main ceste noble & bel-  
liqueuse nation jusques au Cabi-  
net de nostre langue Françoise, il  
ne s'est descouvert chemin plus  
compendieux, que de l'y guider  
par la voye et sentier des Verbes : lequel au lieu  
qu'elle l'a trouvé auparavant si raboteux, qu'elle  
estoit toute degoustée de l'entreprandre, je luy  
rend maintenant si aisé et delectable, que ce ne  
luy sera qu'un esbat de s'y employer. Or comme

ainsi soit que de long temps j'eusse projecté en mon entendement de faire sortir en lumière ce petit traité, pour accompagner mon Dictionnaire, et ce, afin de luy assister à son besoin : il est donc decent, voire tres-raisonable, Mademoiselle, qu'il se vienne heberger, la ou l'autre s'est trouvé si bien logé : assavoir soubz les ailes de vostre protection et sauvegardé. Ainsi ayant trouvé refuge en vous, ou toutes venues sont leur demeure, & qui favorise le langage duquel ils'aide : c'est pourquoy j'ay osé le vous dédier et consacrer tel qu'il est : vous suppliant tres-humblement, Mademoiselle, que n'ayant point esgard à sa petitesse, ains plustost à la bonne affection de celui qui le vous presente, de le recevoir avec celle accoustumée chez et contenance, laquelle vous rend tant renommée envers tous. Ce que faisant, m'obligerez de plus en plus, non seulement à vous servir & honorer, comme j'y suis tenu, ains aussi de prier ce bon Dieu vous maintenir en santé bonne et longue vie, avec l'accomplissement de tous vos saints desirs. De Londres ce quinziésme Novembre, 1580.

*Celuy qui est pour vous faire  
tout humble service,*

DE SAINLIENS.





## To The Student of our French Tongue.



*As the builder is not worthy of praise, having never so well laid the foundation of his house, except he raise up the walles, and covereth the whole with a competent frame, and reasonable roofe: so I judged in my French worke, (whose principall is the right pronounciation, shewed unto thee in my bookes De pronunciatione linguæ, Græcæ, for the learned in the Latine tongue: and my French Littleton, for the unlearned) that it wanteth two parts for the whole building, which now I doe apply to my groundworke, that is, the declining of Verbes, with the applying of their tenses, and a French and English Dictionary, beautified with divers and fit phrases, which came out not*

long since. Now thy part will be, Gentle Reader, in reading of thy French Authors, to intermeddle the declining of Verbes, and in thy speech to apply the tenses and persons in their due places. This I must needs confesse, cometh by use and exercise, considering we have nothing without labour and travell, although the matter be never so easie. I would therefore wish thee to learne by heart these two Verbes, I have, and I am, as the helpers in the declining of the other Verbes: but chiefly the whole Indicative mood, as the spring of all other moodes and tenses. The rest will be knowne by perusing this little worke. Fare thou well, and proceede in this learning, as I doe wish thee.

\* \*  
\*

THE

# of Helpe.

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## The Indicative mood present tense.

I'ayę,  
tu as,  
il a:

I have,  
thou hast,  
he hath:

## The plurall number.

Nous avons,  
vous avez,  
ilz ont.

We have,  
ye have,  
they have.

## The Preterimperfect tense.

I'avoys,  
tu avois,  
il avoit:

I had,  
thou hadst,  
he had:

Plu.

Nous avions  
vous aviez,  
ilz avoient.

We had,  
ye had,  
they had.

## The first Perfect.

I'ęu,  
tu ęus,  
il ęut:

I had  
thou hadst } a while ago:  
he had.

Plu.

Nous ęusmes,  
vous ęustes,  
ilz ęurent.

We had } a while ago:  
ye had  
they had

## The second Perfect.

I'ay }  
tu as } ęu:  
il a }

I have  
thou hast } had a  
he hath }

Plu.

Nous avons }  
vous avez } ęu.  
ilz ont }

We have  
ye have } had,  
they have }

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The

## The Preterpluperfect tense.

I'avoys  
tu avois  
il avoit

} cu :

I had  
thou hadst  
he had

} had :

Plu.

Nous avions  
vous aviez  
ilz avoyent

} cu.

We had  
ye had  
they had

} had.

## The Future tense.

I'auray,  
tu auras,  
il aura :

I shall  
thou shalt  
he shall

} have :

Plu.

Nous aurons,  
vous aurez,  
ilz auront.

We shall  
ye shall  
they shall

} have.

## The Imperative mood.

Aye,  
qu'il aye :

Have thou,  
let him have :

Plu.

Ayons,  
ayez,  
qu'ilz aient.

Let us have,  
have ye,  
let them have.

## The Optative mood.

Dieu vueille que  
I'ayc,  
tu aycs,  
il ait :

God grant that  
I have,  
thou hast,  
he hath :

Plu.

Nous ayons,  
vous ayez,  
ilz ayent.

We have,  
ye have,  
they have.

The

The Imperfect.

Pl'eusse,  
tu eusses,  
il eust :

Nous eussions,  
vous eussiez,  
ils eussent.

Plu.

I had,  
thou hadst,  
he had :

We had,  
ye had,  
they had.

The Preterperfect.

Dieu veuille  
que l'aye }  
tu ayes } eu :  
il ait }

Nous ayons }  
vous ayez } eu.  
ils ayent }

Plu.

I have }  
thou hast } had :  
he hath }

We have }  
ye have } had.  
they have }

The Preterpluperfect.

R'eusse }  
tu eusses } eu :  
il eust }

Nous eussions }  
vous eussiez } eu.  
ils eussent }

Plu.

I had }  
thou hadst } had :  
he had }

We had }  
ye had } had.  
they had }

The Future.

Je prie à Dieu que  
l'aye } cy après :  
tu ayes }  
il ait }

Nous ayons }  
vous ayez } cy après.  
ils ayent }

Plu.

I have }  
thou hast } hereafter :  
he hath }

We have }  
ye have } hereafter.  
they have }

## Verbes

## The Subjunctive.

*Combien que*  
 l'aye,  
 tu ayes,  
 il ait :  
 Nous ayons,  
 vous ayez,  
 ilz aient.

Plu.

*Although*  
 I have,  
 thou hast,  
 he hath :  
 We have,  
 ye have,  
 they have.

## The Imperfect.

*Quand*  
 l'auroye,  
 tu aurois,  
 il auroit :  
 Nous aurions,  
 vous auriez,  
 ilz auroient.

Plu.

*When*  
 I should have,  
 thou shouldst have  
 he should have :  
 We should have,  
 ye should have  
 they should have.

Or so.

*Combien que*  
 l'eusse,  
 tu eusses,  
 il eust, &c.

*Although*  
 I had,  
 thou hadst,  
 he had.

## The Preterperfect.

*Yeu que*  
 l'ay }  
 tu as } tu :  
 il a }  
 Nous avons }  
 vous avez } eu, &c.  
 ils ont }

Plu.

*Seeing that*  
 I have }  
 thou hast } had :  
 he hath }  
 We have }  
 ye have } had.  
 they have }

Or so.

*Combien que*  
 l'aye }  
 tu ayes } eu, &c.  
 il ait }

*Although*  
 I have }  
 thou hast } had, &c.  
 he hath }

The

The Pluperfect.

*Quand* l'auroye }  
tu aurois } *cu*:  
il auroit }

Plu.

Nous aurions }  
vous auriez } *cu*.  
ilz auroient }

*I should have* }  
*thou shouldst have* } *had*:  
*he should have* }

*When* *We should have* }  
*ye should have* } *had*.  
*they should have* }

Or so.

*Combien que* l'eusse }  
tu eusses } *cu*:  
il eust }

Plu.

Nous eussions }  
vous eussiez } *cu*.  
ilz eussent }

*I had* }  
*thou hadst* } *had*:  
*he had* }

*Although that* *We had* }  
*ye had* } *had*.  
*they had* }

The Future.

*Quand* l'auray }  
tu auras } *cu*:  
il aura }

Plu.

Nous aurons }  
vous aurez } *cu*.  
ilz auront }

*I shall have* }  
*thou shalt have* } *had*:  
*he shall have* }

*When* *We shall have* }  
*ye shall have* } *had*.  
*they shall have* }

The Infinitive.

Avoir le vent en poupe.

*To have the wind in full sails.*

The Perfect and Pluperfect.

Avoir eu, et n'avoir plus.

*To have had, and have no more.*

The Future.

J'espère qu'il aura.

*I hope he shall have.*

A Participle of the present.

Ayant,

*Having.*

The unskilfulnesse of the stranger in using the senses of our Verbes, but namely of the first Perfect tense of the Indicative mood, hath caused mee to warne him in this place, to make a distinction between the Imperfect of the said mood, and the said first Perfect, except peradventure he careth not to be noted or taken for an alien in our tongue. I know very well, that if he follow the English, Flemish, or high Dutch phrase, where we say, j'ay hier un accés de fievre, I had yesterday a fit of an ague: he will say, j'avoy hier, &c. And where he should say, Nous eûmes le bon vin en tel lieu, We had the other day good wine in such a place: he saith, Nous ayions, &c. taking the Imperfect in stead of the first Perfect, which soundeth very ill in our eares. For if one asketh me, Ou avez vous dîné au jour-d'huy? Where have you dined to day? Chez nous, at home: he cannot say, qu'eûstes vous à dîner? what had you at dinner? but either he must say, qu'aviez vous à dîner, or qu'avez vous lieu à dîner: where you note that you cannot use the first Perfect tense in matters which be done at this present day. But you shall know the use and difference of such tenses, by divers examples which you shall find at the end of each Verbe. First of all, Il a de l'argent à commandement, He hath money at commandement. Nous en avons mais c'est avec mesure, We have some,



some, but with measure. *J'avoys bon tans, quand j'estoys jeune, I had time at pleasure, when I was young, Ilz avoyent Dieu pour leur guide: They had God for their guide. Now the first Perfect. Nous eusmes beaucoup a faire, a nous despestrer de ces pendars: We had much ado to be rid of those gal-  
lowclappers. Oh que vous fustes beau tans a vostre dernier voiage, Oh you had faire weather at your last voyage. Vous l'eustes aussi beau et bon que nous, You had it as faire and as good as we. Non eusmes, We had not. Quelle recompense eurent-ils apres la bataille? What recompence had they after the battell? Ilz eurent des coups de baston, They had bastinadoes.*

## SING.

## Present tense Singular.

Je suy,  
tu es,  
il est:

I am,  
thou art,  
he is:

## Plu.

Nous sommes,  
vous estes,  
ilz sont.

We are,  
ye are,  
they are.

## The Imperfect Singular.

J'estoys,  
tu estois,  
il estoit:

I was,  
thou wast,  
he was:

## Plu.

## Verbes

Pla.

Nous estions,  
vous estiez,  
ilz estoient.

*We were,  
ye were,  
they were.*

## The first Perfect.

Ie fu,  
tu fuz,  
il fut :

*I was  
thou wast } a while ago :  
he was*

Plu.

Nous fumes,  
vous fustes,  
ilz furent.

*We were }  
ye were } a while ago,  
they were*

## The second Perfect.

I'ay }  
tu as } esté :  
il a }

*I have }  
thou hast } bene :  
he hath*

Plu.

Nous avons }  
vous avez } esté.  
il ont }

*We have }  
ye have } bene,  
they have*

## Preterpluperfect.

I'avoys }  
tu avois } esté :  
il avoit }

*I had }  
thou hadst } bene :  
he had*

Plu.

Nous avions }  
vous aviez } esté.  
ilz avoient }

*We had }  
ye had } bene.  
they had*

## The Future.

Ie seray,  
tu seras,  
il sera :

*I shall }  
thou shalt } be :  
he shall*

Plu.

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Plu.

Nous serons,  
vous serez,  
ilz seront.

We shall  
ye shall } be.  
they shall

## The Imperative

Soyz,  
qu'il soit :

Be thou,  
let him be:

Plu.

Soyons,  
foyez,  
qu'ils foyent.

Let us be,  
be ye,  
let them be.

## The Optative.

Dieu veuille que  
Je foye,  
tu sois,  
il soit :

I be,  
thou beest,  
he be:

Plu.

Nous foyons,  
vous foyez,  
ilz foyent.

We be,  
ye be,  
they be.

## The Imperfect tense singular.

Dieu veuille que  
Je fusse,  
tu fusses,  
il fust :

I were,  
thou werest,  
he were :

Plu.

Nous fussions,  
vous fussiez,  
ilz fussent.

We were,  
ye were,  
they were.

## The Preterperfect.

Dieu veuille que  
J'aye  
tu ayes } esté :  
il ait

God grants that  
I have  
thou hadst } bene :  
he hath

Plu.

Plu.

Dieu veuille que  
Nous avons  
vous avez }  
ilz ont } esté.

God grant that  
We have  
ye have }  
they have } bene.

## The Preterpluperfect.

Je fusse  
tu fusse }  
il eust } esté :

I had  
thou hadst }  
he had } bene :

Plu.

Nous eussions  
vous eussiez }  
ilz eussent } esté.

We had  
ye had }  
they had } bene.

The Future of this mood is like to  
the Present tense.

The Present tense of the Subjunctive mood :

Singular.

Je soy,  
tu es,  
il est ;  
Veu que  
Nous sommes,  
vous estes,  
ilz sont.

I am,  
thou art,  
he is ;

Plu.

We are,  
ye are,  
they are.

Or so.

Je soye,  
tu sois,  
il soit.

I be,  
thou beest,  
he be.

## The Imperfect.

Je seroye,  
tu serois,  
il seroit :

I should  
thou shouldst }  
he should } be :

Plu

# of Helpe.

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Quant  
Nous serions,  
vous seriez,  
ilz seroient.

Plu. *We should  
ye should  
they should* } *be.*

Yeu que  
I'estoye,  
tu estoies,  
il estoit :

Or so. *I was,  
thou wast,  
he was :*

Nous estions,  
vous estiez,  
ilz estoient.

Plu. *We were,  
ye were,  
they were.*

Combien que  
Je fusse,  
tu fusses,  
il fust :

Or so. *I was,  
thou wast,  
he was ;*

Nous fussions,  
vous fussiez,  
ilz fussient.

Plu. *We were,  
ye were,  
they were.*

## The Perfect.

Yeu que  
J'ay esté,  
tu as esté,  
il a esté :

*I have bene,  
thou hast bene,  
he hath bene :*

Nous avons esté, &c.

Plu. *We have bene, &c.*

Combien que  
J'ay  
tu ayes } esté :  
il ait

*I have  
thou hast } bene :  
he hath*

Nous ayons } esté.  
vous ayez }  
ilz aient.

Plu. *We have  
ye have } bene.  
they have*

The

## The Pluperfect.

Quand  
l'auroye  
tu aurois  
il auroit

} este, &amp;c.

I had  
thou hadst  
he had

} bene, &amp;c.

Or so.

Yeu que  
l'avoys  
tu avois  
il avoit

} este :

I had  
thou hadst  
he had

} bene.

Otherwise.

Combien que  
l'eusse  
tu eusses  
il eust

} este :

I had  
thou hadst  
he had

} bene :

Plu.

Nous eussions  
vous eussiez  
ilz eussent

} este.

We had  
ye had  
they had

} bene.

## The Future.

Quand  
l'auray  
tu auras  
il aura

} este :

I have  
thou hast  
he hath

} bene :

Plu.

Nous aurons  
vous aurez  
ilz auront

} este.

We have  
ye have  
they have

} bene.

## The Infinitive.

Estre.

To be.

Avoir este.

## The Perfect and Pluperfect.

To have bene.

## The Future.

Qui sera.

Which shall be.

## The Participle of the present tense.

Estant.

Being.

The

## The applying of this Verbe.

Comment suy-je icy traité? *How am I here used? Tu l'és, comme tu l'as meritè: Thou art, as thou deserveſt: Le n'eſtoys pas ainſi vanné quand vous eſtiez avec moy: I was not ſo tossed or hunted when you were with me. Now to the first Perfect. Et ou fus-tu si mal mené? And where waſt thou ſo ill handled? Le le fu, mais ſanſ cauſe: I was ſo, but without cauſe. Nous ne le fuſmes paſ moins que toy: We were no leſſe then thou. Ne fuſtes vous pa bien traitéz hier à dîner? Were you not well uſed yeſter-day at dîner? Lés chasseurſ le furent leſaucor p mieux que nous: The hunters were far better then we. Mais ilz furent l'autre jour bien mouillez pour toute recompénſe: But they were the other day well wet to recompénſe all. To the second Perfect. Ch que j'ay eſté reſ jouy de ta venue! Oh how glad have I bene of thy coming! Tu ne l'as pa eſté tanſ que moy: Thou haſt not bene ſomuch as I. Ou ont-ilz eſté tout le jour? Where have they bene all the day.*

**B**Eing well exerciſed in theſe two Verbes going before, the Reader ſhall marke the declining of all the Verbes ending by *er*, in the Infinitive mood; as the moſt generall and eaſieſt to be declined of all other terminations; for if you take away *r*, from *Aimer, ſauter, danſer, &c.* you have their preſent tenſe, by adding the Nominative *je*: as *j'aime*, I love, *je danſe*, I dance: in this wiſe:

## Verbes

## The Indicative mood present tense.

## Singular.

J'aime,  
tu aimes,  
il aime :

*I love,  
thou lovest,  
he loveth :*

## Plu.

Nous aimons,  
vous aimez,  
ils aiment.

*We love,  
ye love,  
they love.*

## The Imperfect tense.

J'aimois,  
tu aimois,  
il aimoit :

*I did love,  
thou didst love,  
he did love :*

## Plu.

Nous aimions,  
vous aimiez,  
ils aimoyent.

*We did love,  
ye did love,  
they did love.*

## The first Perfect.

## Singular.

J'aimay,  
tu aimas,  
il aimâ :

*I loved a while ago,  
thou lovedst a while ago,  
he loved a while ago :*

## Plu.

Nous aimâmes,  
vous aimâtes,  
ils aimèrent.

*We loved a while ago,  
ye loved a while ago,  
they loved a while ago.*

## The second Perfect.

## Singular.

J'ay aimé,  
tu as aimé,  
il a aimé :

*I had loved,  
thou hadst loved,  
he had loved :*

Plu.



# Personals.

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## Plu.

Nous avons aimé,  
vous avez aimé,  
ilz ont aimé :

We } have loved :  
ye  
they

## The Preterpluperfect.

### Singular.

J'avoys } aimé :  
tu avois  
il avoit

I had  
thou hadst } loved :  
he had

### Plu.

Nous avions } aimé :  
vous aviez  
ilz avoyent

We had } loved.  
ye had  
they had

## The Future.

### Singular.

J'aimeray,  
tu aimeras,  
il aimera :

I shall or will love,  
thou shalt or wilt love,  
he shall or will love :

### Plu.

Nous aimerons,  
vous aimerez,  
ilz aimeront.

We shall or will love,  
ye shall or will love,  
they shall or will love.

## The Imperative moode.

### Singular.

Aime,  
qu'il aime :

Love thou,  
let him love :

### Plu.

Aimons,  
aimez,  
qu'ils aiment.

Let us love,  
love ye,  
let them love,

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The

## Verbes.

## The Optative.

Dieu veuille que  
l'aime,  
tu aimes,  
il aime :

I love,

thou lovest,  
he loveth :

Plu.

Nous aimons,  
vous aimez,  
ilz aiment.

We  
ye  
they } love.

## The Imperfect.

Pluſt à Dieu que  
l'aimaſſe,  
tu aimafſes,  
il aimafſt :

I did  
thou didſt } love :  
he did

Plu.

Nous aimafſions,  
vous aimafſiez,  
ilz aimafſſent.

We did  
ye did  
they did } love.

## The Perfect.

Je puyſ à Dieu que  
l'aye  
tu ayes } aimé :  
il ait

I have  
thou haſt } loved :  
he hath

Plu.

Nous ayons  
vous ayez } aimé.  
ilz ayent

We have  
ye have  
they have } loved.

## The Pluperfect.

Pluſt à Dieu que  
l'eufſſe  
tu euſſes } aimé :  
il euſt

I had  
thou hadſt } loved :  
he had

Plu.

Nous euſſions,  
vous euſſiez, } aimé.  
ilz euſſſent.

We had  
ye had  
they had } loved.

The

# Personals.

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## The Future.

A ma volonté que  
l'aime,  
tu aimes  
il aime

cy apres :

I love  
thou lovest  
he love

hereafter :

Nous aimons  
vous aimiez  
ilz aiment

Plu.

We love  
ye love  
they love

hereafter :

## The Subjunctive present tense.

Vu que

I'aime,  
tu aimes,  
il aime :

Plu.

I love,  
thou lovest,  
he loveth :

Nous aimons,  
vous aimiez,  
ilz aiment.

We  
je } love.  
they }

## The Imperfect.

Quand

I'aimoye,  
tu aimois,  
il aimoit :

Plu.

I did love,  
thou didst love,  
he did love :

Nous aimions,  
vous aimiez,  
ilz aimoyent

We did love,  
ye did love,  
they did love.

## Or so.

I'aimasse,  
tu aimasses,  
il aimast :

Plu.

I did  
thou didst } love  
he did

Nous aimassions,  
vous aimassiez,  
ilz aimassent.

Wee } did love.  
ye }  
they }

## Verbes

Or so.

I'aymeroyg,  
tu aimerois,  
il aimeroit :

I should  
thou shouldst } love :  
he should

Plu.

Nous aimerons,  
vous aimerez,  
ils aimeront.

We should  
ye should } love.  
they should

The Perfect.

Tu ayes } aimé :  
il ait

I have  
thou hast } loved :  
he hath

Plu.

Nous ayons  
vous ayez } aimé.  
ils ayeut

We have  
ye have } loved.  
they have

Or so.

I'ay } aimé :  
tu as  
il a

I have  
thou hast } loved :  
he hath

Plu.

Nous avons  
vous avez } aimé.  
ils ont

We have  
ye have } loved.  
they have

The Pluperfect.

Tu avoys } aimé :  
il avoit

I had  
thou hadst } loved :  
he had

Plu.

Nous avions  
vous aviez } aimé.  
ils avoient

We had  
ye had } loved.  
they had

Or so.

*Combien que*  
l'eusse }  
tu eusses } aimé :  
il eust }

I had }  
thou hadst } loved :  
he had }

Plu.

Nous eussions }  
vous eussiez } aimé.  
ils eussent }

We had }  
ye had } loved.  
they had }

The Future.

*Quand on s'aperoit que*  
l'auray }  
tu auras } aimé.  
il aura }

I shall have }  
thou shalt have } loved :  
he shall have }

Plu.

Nous aurons }  
vous aurez } aimé.  
ils auront }

We shall have }  
ye shall have } loved.  
they shall have }

The Infinitive.

Aimer sans arr. de.

To love without bitterness.

The Preterperfect and Pluperfect.

Avoir aimé.

To have loved.

The Future.

Qui aimera.

Which shall love.

The Participle of the Present tense.

Aimant soy-mesme.

Loving himselfe.

Here I will shew no example of the Present tense, of this Verbe Aimer, because it is easie : neither of the first Perfect, because it cometh to use very seldom : yet we say, Il aimoit mieux mourir, que de se desdire : he loved rather, or had rather die, then to recant. We will passe the second Perfect and the

Future

*Future tense, and practise some phrases in the Optative and Subjunctive mood, as, Pleust à Dieu que tu aimasses aussi bien ton livre, come tu fais à jouer: Would to God thou wouldst love thy booke as well, as thou doest playing. Mais pleust à Dieu que le Roy m'aimast autant que tu aimes le vin: But would God that the King should love me as well as thou lovest wine. Je voudrois que nous aimassions, or aimissions tout ce qu'il faut aimer: I would we all should love that we ought to love. Et quand j'aimerois le jeu encor plus, que t'en doit-il chaloir? And if I should love play yet more, what oughtest thou to care? Combien que ton père l'aimast plus que home du monde, si est-ce qu'il prenoit mon admonition en bonne part: Although thy father did love it above any man in the world, yet he would take my warning in good part. Quand il aimoit icelle que tu sçais, j'aimois alors la belle Magdelaine: When he did love her whom thou knowest, then I was in love with faire Magdalene.*

The Indicative mood présent tense.

Singular.

Je parle,  
tu parles,  
il parle:

I speak,  
thou speakest,  
he speaketh:

Plu.

Nous parlons,  
vous parlez,  
ils parlent.

We speak,  
ye speak,  
they speak.

The

# Persons.

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## The Imperfect Tense Singular.

Je parlois,  
tu parlois,  
il parloit.

I did  
thou didst  
he did } speak

Plu.

Nous parlions,  
vous parliez,  
ilz parloient.

We did  
ye did  
they did } speak

## The first Perfect Tense

Je parlai,  
tu parlâs,  
il parla :

I spoke,  
thou spok'st,  
he spoke.

Plu.

Nous parlâmes,  
vous parlâtes,  
ilz parlèrent.

We spoke,  
ye spoke,  
they spoke.

## The second Perfect Tense.

J'ay  
tu as } parlé :  
il a }

I have  
thou hast  
he hath } spoken :

Plu.

Nous avons  
vous avez } parlé.  
ilz ont }

We have  
ye have  
they have } spoken.

## The Preterpluperfect.

J'avois  
tu avois } parlé :  
il avoit }

I had  
thou hadst  
he had } spoken :

Plu.

Nous avions  
vous aviez } parlé.  
ilz avoient }

We had  
ye had  
they had } spoken.

The

## The Future.

Je parleray,  
tu parleras,  
il parlera :

I shall or will  
thou shalt or wilt } speaks:  
he shall or will

Plu.

Nous parlerons,  
vous parlerez,  
ils parleront.

We shall or will  
ye shall or will } speaks.  
they shall or will

## The Imperative mood.

Parle,  
qu'il parle :

Speak thou,  
let him speak :

Plu.

Parlons,  
parlez,  
qu'ils parlent.

Speak ye, or let us speak,  
speak ye,  
let them speak.

## The Optative.

Je parle,  
tu parles,  
il parle :

I speak,  
thou speakest,  
he speaks :

Plu.

Nous parlons,  
vous parlez,  
ils parlent.

We speak,  
ye speak,  
they speak.

## The Imperfect.

Je parlasse,  
tu parlasses,  
il parlât :

I did  
thou didst } speaks:  
he did

Plu.

Nous parlâssions,  
vous parlâssiez,  
ils parlâssent.

We did  
ye did } speaks.  
they did

The



# Personals.

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## The Preterperfect.

Je l'ay  
tu ays } parlé :  
il ait

I have  
thou hast } spoken :  
he hath

Plu.

Nous ayons  
vous ayez } parlé.  
ilz aient

We have  
ye have } spoken.  
they have

## The Pluperfect.

l'eusse  
tu eusses } parlé :  
il eust

I had  
thou hadst } spoken :  
he had

Plu.

Nous eussions  
vous eussiez } parlé.  
ilz eussent

We had  
ye had } spoken.  
they had

## The Future.

Je parle  
tu parles } cy après :  
il parle

I speak  
thou speakest } hereafter :  
he speaks

Plu.

Nous parlons  
vous parliez } cy après.  
ilz parlent

We speak  
ye speak } hereafter.  
they speak

## The Subjunctive present tense.

Je parle,  
tu parles,  
il parle :

I speak,  
thou speakest,  
he speaks :

Plu.

Nous parlons,  
vous parliez,  
ilz parlent.

We speak,  
ye speak,  
they speak.

The

## The Imperfect.

Quand	Je parlois,	I did	}	spoke;
	tu parlois,	thou didst		
	ilz parloient :	he did		
	Plus	When		
Quand	Nous parlions,	We did	}	spoke.
	vous parliez,	ye did		
	ilz parloyent.	they did		

## Or so.

Combien que	Je parlasse,	I d.d	}	spoke :
	tu parlasse,	thou didst		
	il parlast :	he did		
	Plus	Although		
Combien que	Nous parlissions,	We did	}	spoke.
	vous parliez,	ye did		
	ilz parlaient.	they did		

## The Perfect.

Combien que	J'ay	I have	}	spoken :
	tu as	thou hast		
	il a	he hath		
	Plus	Although		
Combien que	Nous ayons	We have	}	spoken.
	vous avez	ye have		
	ilz ont	they have		

## Or so.

Veu que	J'aye	I have	}	spoken :
	tu as	thou hast		
	il a	he hath		
	Plus	Seeing that		
Veu que	Nous ayons	We have	}	spoken.
	vous avez	ye have		
	ilz ont	they have		

The Pluperfect.

Veu que	} parlé :	I had	} spoken :
		thou hadst	
		he had	
Plu.			
Nous avions vous aviez ilz avoient	} parlé.	We had	} spoken.
		ye had	
		they had	

Combien que	l'eusse tu eusses il eust	} parlé :	I had thou hadst he had	} spoken :
Plu.				
Nous eussions vous eussiez ilz eussent	} parlé.	We had ye had they had	} spoken.	

The Future.

Quand	} parlé :	I shall have	} spoken :
		thou shalt have	
		he shall have	
Plu.			
Nous aurons vous aurez ilz auront	} parlé.	We shall have	} spoken.
		ye shall have	
		they shall have	

The Infinitive.

Parlera à plaisir. To speak at will.

Preterperfect and Pluperfect.

Avoir parlé. To have spoken.

The Future.

Qui parlera. Which shall speak.

The Participle of the Present tense.

Parlant. Speaking.

Laisse

Laisse moy parler, ou parle toy-mesme : *Either suffer me to speak, or speak thou thy selfe.* Vous ne parlez ny ne dites rien à propos : *You speak neither say nothing to the purpose.* Comment parlez-vous ainsi ? *How do you speak so ?* Je m'esbais comment il y ose : parler si hardiment, comme ilz parlent : *I marvel how they dare speak so boldly, as they doe speak.* Now to the first Perfect. Parlastes vous à vostre home, quand vous le renconstrastes hier par le chemin ? *Spake you with your man, when you met him yesterday by the way ?* Ouy vrayment et si parlay or parly bien à la Barbe : *Yes verily, and besides I spake is thoroughly to his face.* Visistez-vous comme ces Ambassadeurs parlèrent à la Roynne ? *Saw you when those Embassadors spake unto the Queene ?* L'un d'eux parla fort librement : *One of them spake very freely.* Quant à nous, nous ne parlâmes à personne : *As for us, we spake with no body.* Vous parlastes or parlistes au grand Chamberlain comme il me fust dit : *You spake with the great Chamberlain, as it was told me.* Oh, si j'eusse parlé à elle il m'en seroit mieux de la moitié : *Oh, if I had spoken with her, it would be the better for me by the halfe.* Que ne luy parliez vous ? *Why did you not speak to her ?* Combien que je luy parlasse, or parlisse, et la pryasse de m'assister de la parole seulement, elle fist l'oreille sourde : *Althoug*

*Although I did speake to her, and pray her to assist me with her word, she gave me a deafe care. Mais si vous en parliez à N. que vous ensemble? But if you should speake thereof to N. what thinke you of it? le luy en parleroye, si je pensoye te profiter en quelque chose: I would speake to him thereof, if I thought to profitee in any thing. Aprés que je luy auray parlé, je le te feray sçavoir: After, or when I have spoken with him, I will let thee understand. Let us come backe againe to the Imperative mood, because I see that many do erre in the same, by adding to it a Nominative case. Parlois-luy maintenant de nostre affaire: Let us now speake to him touching our matter. Parlez le premier: Speake you first. Mais je vous prie que luy luy parle, car quant à moy je n'oseroys: But I pray you let Iohn speake with him, as for me I dare not. Pierre, parle hardiment, que crains-tu? Peter, speake boldly, what fearest thou? Mais vous, parlez, et je vous assisteray: But you, speake, and I will assist you. Where thou seest, gentle Reader, how in all this Imperative mood, I have used no Nominative case, saving in this last phrase, where I have spoken distributively: that is, appointing to each one what he should do: as yet thou mayest marke by this: Toy Iagues, sers-toy, et que Iehan te serve: Thou Iames, sit thou, and let Iohn serve thee.*

## The Indicative present.

J'enseigne,  
tu enseignes,  
il enseigne :

*I teach,  
thou teachest,  
he teacheth :*

Plu.

Nous enseignons,  
vous enseignez,  
ilz enseignent.

*We teach,  
ye teach,  
they teach.*

## The Imperfect.

J'enseignoye,  
tu enseignois,  
il enseignoit :

*I did teach,  
thou didst teach,  
he did teach :*

Plu.

Nous enseignions,  
vous enseigniez,  
ilz enseignoient.

*We did teach,  
ye did teach,  
they did teach.*

## The first Perfect.

J'enseignay,  
tu enseignas,  
il enseigna :

*I taught,  
thou taughtest,  
he taught :* } *a while ago :*

Plu.

Nous enseignâmes,  
vous enseignâtes,  
ilz enseignèrent.

*We taught,  
ye taught,  
they taught :* } *a while ago.*

## The second Perfect.

J'ay }  
tu as } enseigné :  
il a }

*I have }  
thou hast } taught :  
he hath }*

Plu.

Nous avons }  
vous avez } enseigné.  
ilz ont }

*We have }  
ye have } taught.  
they have }*

# Personals.

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## The Preterpluperfect.

l'avoys } enseigné : I had  
 tu avois } thou hadst } taught :  
 il avoit } he had

Plu.

Nous ayons } enseigné. We  
 vous ayez } ye } had taught.  
 ilz ayent } they

## The Future.

l'enseigneray, I shall or will  
 tu enseigneras, thou shalt or wilt } teach :  
 il enseignera : he shall or will

Plu.

Nous enseignerons, We  
 vous enseignerez, ye } shall or will teach.  
 ilz enseigneront, they

## The Imperative Mood.

Enseigne, Teach thou,  
 qu'il enseigne : let him teach :

Plu.

Enseignons, Teach ye,  
 enseignez, teach ye,  
 qu'il enseignent. let them teach.

## The Optative.

Dieu veuille que God grant that  
 l'enseigne, I teach,  
 tu enseignes, thou teach,  
 il enseigne : he teach :

Plu.

Nous enseignons, We teach,  
 vous enseignez, ye teach,  
 ilz enseignent, they teach.

C 2

The

## The Imperfect.

l'enseignasse,  
tu enseignasses,  
il enseignast :

Plu.  
à Dieu que

Nous enseignassions,  
vous enseignassiez,  
ilz enseignassent.

Plu.

I taught,  
thou taughtest,  
he taught :

## The Perfect.

Je l'aye enseigné,  
tu ayes enseigné,  
il ait enseigné :

Plu.  
à Dieu que

Nous ayons enseigné,  
vous ayez enseigné,  
ilz aient enseigné.

Plu.

I have taught,  
thou hast taught,  
he hath taught :

## The Pluperfect.

l'eusse  
tu eusses  
il eust

Plu.  
à Dieu que

Nous eussions  
vous eussiez  
ilz eussent.

Plu.

I had  
thou hadst  
he had

## The Future.

l'enseigne cy après,  
tu enseigne cy après,  
il enseigne cy après :

Plu.  
à Dieu que

Nous enseignoncy après,  
vous enseigniez cy après,  
ilz enseignent cy après.

Plu.

I teach hereafter,  
thou teach hereafter,  
he teach hereafter :

We teach hereafter,  
ye teach hereafter,  
they teach hereafter.

The



The Subjunctive.

Veu que  
l'enseigne,  
tu enseignes,  
il enseigne :

Plu.

I teach,  
thou teachest,  
he teacheth :

Nous enseignons,  
vous enseignez,  
ilz enseignent.

We teach,  
ye teach,  
they teach.

The Imperfect.

Quand  
l'enseignoye,  
tu enseignois,  
il enseignoit :

Plu.

I did teach,  
thou didst teach,  
he did teach :

Nous enseignions,  
vous enseigniez,  
ilz enseignoient.

We did teach,  
ye did teach,  
they did teach.

Or so.

Combien que  
l'enseignasse,  
tu enseignasse,  
il enseignast :

Plu.

I did teach,  
thou didst teach,  
he did teach :

Nous enseignissions,  
vous enseignissiez,  
ilz enseignassent.

We did teach,  
ye did teach,  
they did teach.

The Preterperfect.

May  
Combien que  
tu as } enseigné :  
il a }

Plu.

I have  
thou hast } taught :  
he hath }

Nous avons } enseigné.  
vous avez }  
ilz ont }

We have } taught.  
ye have }  
they have }

## Or else.

I'ay enseigné,  
tu as enseigné,  
il a enseigné :

I have taught,  
thou hast taught,  
he hath taught :

Un  
que

## Pla.

Nous avons enseigné,  
vous avez enseigné,  
ilz ont enseigné.

We have taught,  
ye have taught,  
they have taught.

## The Pluperfect.

I'avoys }  
tu avois } enseigné :  
il avoit }

I had }  
thou hadst } taught :  
he had }

Un  
que

## Pla.

Nous avions }  
vous aviez } enseigné.  
ilz avoyent }

We had }  
ye had } taught.  
they had }

## Or else.

I'eusse }  
tu eusses } enseigné :  
il eust }

I had }  
thou hadst } taught :  
he had }

Combien  
que

## Pla.

Nous eussions }  
vous eussiez } enseigné  
ilz eussent }

We had }  
ye had } taught.  
they had }

## The Future.

I'auray }  
tu auras } enseigné :  
il aura }

I shall have }  
thou shalt have } taught :  
he shall have }

Quand

## Pla.

Nous aurons }  
vous aurez } enseigné.  
ilz auront }

We shall have }  
ye shall have } taught.  
they shall have }

# Personals.

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## The Infinitive.

Enseigner gratis.

To teach with reward.

## The Perfect and Pluperfect.

Avoir enseigné.

To have taught.

## The Future.

Qui enseignera.

Which shall teach.

## The Participle of the Present tense.

Enseignant.

Teaching.

Monsieur, comment enseignez vous vos escolliers, considéré qu'ilz parlent aussi naïvement françois, que s'ilz estoient nez en France? *Sir, how do you teach your schollers, considering that they doe speake French as naturally, as if they were borne in France?* Je les enseigne premierement à bien & parfaitement lire: *I do teach them first to read well & perfectly.* Les autres n'enseignent ilz point de mesme? *Do not the others teach after that sort?* Chacun enseigne à sa fantaisie: *Every man teacheth after his own fantasie.* Ne vous enseignay-je point hier comment vous prononcerez ce mot? *Taught I not you yesterday how you should pronounce this word?* Vous m'enseignastez de vray, mais je l'ay oublié: *You taught me indeed, but I have forgotten it.* Pierre m'enseigna l'autre jour ceste reigle d'arithmetique: *Peter taught me the other day this rule of arithmetick.* Montrez nous un peu ce que vous enseignerez

et grands Docteurs: *Shew us a little what thoughts you those great Doctours. Ilz m'enseignèrent choses rares et excellentes: They taught me rare and excellent things.* Vous souvenez-vous de ce que je vous ay enseigné? *Do you remember that which I have taught you?* Si vous m'eussiez enseigné choses bonnes, je les eusse retenues: *if you had taught me good things, I had remembered them.* Quand on vous enseigneroit les meilleures choses du monde, vous les tourneriez en mauvaises: *When one should teach you the best things in the world, you would turne them to evils.* Enseignez moy bien, et vous verrez que je vous donneray, quand vous m'aurez enseigné: *Teach me well, and you shall see what I will give you, when, or after you have taught me.* Je sçay bien que je perdray temps en vous enseignant: *I know well that I shall lose time in teaching you.*

*After this sort are declined all Verbes whose Infinitive mood do end in er; saving some which have a particular declining, as this Verbe Aller, to goe.*

### The Indicative present.

Je vay,  
tu vas,  
il va:

I go,  
thou goest,  
he goeth:

Plu.

# Personals.

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Plu.

Nous allons,  
vous allez,  
ilz vont.

*We go,  
ye go,  
they go.*

## The Imperfect.

J'alloye,  
tu allois,  
il alloit :

*I did go,  
thou didst go,  
he did go :*

Plu.

Nous allions,  
vous alliez,  
ilz alloient.

*We did go,  
ye did go,  
they did go.*

## The first Perfect.

J'allay,  
tu allas,  
il alla :

*I went a while ago,  
thou wentest a while ago,  
he went a while ago :*

Plu.

Nous allâmes,  
vous allâstes,  
ilz allèrent.

*We went a while ago,  
ye went a while ago,  
they went a while ago.*

## The second Perfect.

Je suy allé,  
tu es allé,  
il est allé :

*I have gone,  
thou hast gone,  
he hath gone :*

Plu.

Nous sommes allés,  
vous estes allés,  
ilz sont allés.

*We have gone,  
ye have gone,  
they have gone.*

## The Preterpluperfect.

J'estoye allé,  
tu estois allé,  
il estoit allé :

*I had gone,  
thou hadst gone,  
he had gone :*

Plu.

## Verbes

## Plu.

Nous estions,  
vous estez } allez :  
ilz estoient

We had }  
ye had } gone.  
they had }

## The Future.

J'iray,  
tu iras,  
il ira :

I shall go,  
thou shalt go,  
he shall go :

## Plu.

Nous irons,  
vous irez,  
ilz iront,

We }  
ye } shall go.  
they }

## The Imperative moode.

Va,  
qu'il aille :

Go thou,  
let him go :

## Plu.

Allons,  
allez,  
qu'ilz aillent.

Let us go,  
go ye,  
let them go.

## The Optative.

Dieu veuille que  
j'aie,  
tu aies,  
il aie :

God grant that

I go,  
thou goest,  
he goeth :

## Plu.

Nous allions,  
vous allez,  
ilz aillent.

We go,  
ye go,  
they go.

## The Imperfect.

Pleust à Dieu que  
j'allasse,  
tu allasse,  
il allast :

Would to God that

I did go,  
thou didst go,  
he did go :

Plu.

# Personals.

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Pleust à Dieu que  
Nous allassions,  
vous allassiez,  
ilz allassent.

Plu. *Would to God that*  
*We did go,*  
*ye did go,*  
*they did go.*

## The Perfect.

Je soyé }  
tu sois } allé :  
il soit }

*I have* }  
*thou ha'st* } gone :  
*he hath* }

Plu.

Nous soyons }  
vous soyez } allez.  
ilz soyent }

*We have* }  
*ye have* } gone.  
*they have* }

## The Pluperfect.

Je fusse }  
tu fusses } allé :  
il fust }

*I had* }  
*thou had'st* } gone :  
*he had* }

Plu.

Nous fussions }  
vous fussiez } allez.  
ilz fussent }

*We had* }  
*ye had* } gone.  
*they had* }

## The Future.

J'aille }  
tu ailles } cy après :  
il aille }

*I go* }  
*thou goest* } hereafter :  
*he goeth* }

Plu.

Nous allions }  
vous alliez } cy après.  
ilz aillent }

*We go* }  
*ye go* } hereafter.  
*they go* }

## The Subjunctive.

Veu que  
Je vay.  
tu vas,  
il va :

*Seeing that*  
*I go,*  
*thou goest,*  
*he goeth :*

Plu.

## Verbes

*Quand* Nous allons,  
vous allez,  
ilz vont.

Plu.

*Seeing that*  
We go,  
ye go,  
they go.

## The Imperfect.

*Quand* I'alloye,  
tu allois,  
il alloit :

I did go,  
thou didst go,  
he did go :

Plu.

*When*  
We did go,  
ye did go,  
they did go.

*Quand* Nous allions,  
vous alliez,  
ilz alloient.

## The Perfect.

*Quand* Je suy }  
tu es } allé :  
il est }

I have }  
thou hast } gone :  
he hath }

Plu.

*Seeing that*  
We have }  
ye have } gone.  
they have }

*Quand* Nous sommes }  
vous estes } allez :  
ilz sont }

## The Pluperfect.

*Quand* Je estoys }  
tu estois } allé :  
il estoit }

I had }  
thou hadst } gone :  
he had }

Plu.

*When*  
We had }  
ye had } gone.  
they had }

*Quand* Nous estions }  
vous estiez } allez.  
ilz estoient }

These foure tenfes are otherwise  
varied thus.

The



# Personals.

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## The Present tense.

I'aïlle,  
tu aïlles,  
il aïlle :

Nous allions,  
vous alliez,  
ilz aillent.

Plu.

I go,  
thou goest,  
he goeth :

We go,  
ye go,  
they go :

## The Imperfect.

I'allasse,  
tu allasses,  
il allast :

Nous allassions,  
vous allassiez,  
ilz allassent.

Plu.

I did go,  
thou didst go,  
he did go :

We did go,  
ye did go,  
they did go.

## The Perfect.

Je soys }  
tu sois } allé :  
il soit }

Nous soyons }  
vous soyez } allez.  
ilz soyent }

Plu.

I have }  
thou hast } gone :  
he hath }

We have }  
ye have } gone.  
they have }

## The Pluperfect.

Je fusse }  
tu fusses } allé :  
il fust }

Nous fussions }  
vous fussiez } allez.  
ilz fussent }

Plu.

I had }  
thou hadst } gone.  
he had }

We had }  
ye had } gone.  
they had }

The

## Verbes

## The Future.

Je seray }  
tu seras } allé :  
il sera }

I shall }  
thou shalt } go :  
he shall }

Plu.

Nous ferons }  
vous ferez } allez,  
ilz feront }

We shall }  
ye shall } go.  
they shall }

The Infinitive mood Present tense  
and Preterpluperfect.

Aller ça et là.

To go here and there.

## The Preterperfect and Pluperfect.

Estre allé.

To be gone.

## The Future.

Qui ira.

Which shall go.

## The Participle of the present tense.

Allant.

Going.

Comment allez-vous ainsi tout seul ? *How doe you go so alone ?* Je vay seul à faute de compagnie : *I go alone for want of company.* Ne sçavez vous ou va Pierre ? *Do you not know whither Peter goeth ?* Il va où les autres vont : *He goeth where the others do go.* Mais pour les atteindre, nous allons fort laschement : *But to overtake them, we go very slowly.* Il tient en vous, qui allez devant : *It is by you, which do go before :* or dites moy je vous prie, ou allez vous

vous hier si tard, quand je vous rencontray delà le pont? *Now tell me I pray you, whither did you go yesterday so late, when I met you beyond the bridge? I al-loye ou les autres alloient: I did go where the other did. Il me semble que Iehan alloit avec vous: Me thinketh that Iohn did go with you. Nous allions tous ensemble: We did go all together. Quand nous eusmes rencontré les menestriers, nous alastmes tous d'une traite jusques à la maison que vous savez: When, or after we had met with the minstrels, we went without staying to the house that you know. Qu'il vous souviennne que vous alastes sans moy: Remember that you went without me. Et ou allèrent les autres? And whither went the others? Je n'allay or n'ally pas en leur compagnie: I went not in their company. Ou vous estes vous alle fourret? Where are you gone so thrust your selfe? De vray je me suis allé perdre: Indeed I went to spoile my selfe. Estes vous allé là sans elle? Went you thither without her? Et ou est elle allée sans ses compagnes? Whither is she gone without her companies? Là ou les plus belles, sont allées. Where the fairest be gone. S'en sont-ilz allés? Are they gone?*

Verbes whose Infinitive mood do end in *oir*, are declined after this sort following: *Appercevoir*, to perceive or see.

The

## The Indicative.

I aperçoy,  
tu aperçois,  
il aperçoit :

I perceive,  
thou perceivest,  
he perceiveth :

Plu.

Nous apercevons,  
vous apercevez,  
ilz aperçoivent.

We perceive,  
ye perceive,  
they perceive.

## The Imperfect tense.

I apercevoys,  
tu apercevois,  
il apercevoit :

I did perceive,  
thou didst perceive,  
he did perceive :

Plu.

Nous apercevions,  
vous aperceviez,  
ilz apercevoient.

We did perceive,  
ye did perceive,  
they did perceive.

## The first Perfect.

I aperçus,  
tu aperçus,  
il aperçut :

I perceived,  
thou perceivest, a while ago;  
he perceived

Plu.

Nous aperçusmes,  
vous aperçusmes,  
ilz aperçurent.

We perceived,  
ye perceived,  
they perceived } a while ago.

## The second Perfect.

I ay }  
tu as } aperçu :  
il a }

I have perceived,  
thou hast perceived,  
he hath perceived :

Plu.

Nous avons }  
vous avez } aperçu.  
ilz ont }

We have perceived,  
ye have perceived,  
they have perceived,

The Pluperfect.

J'avoys }  
tu avois } aperçu:  
il avoit }

I had }  
thou hadst } perceived:  
he had }

Plu.

Nous ayons }  
vous avez } aperçu.  
liz ayezt }

We had }  
ye had } perceived.  
they had }

The Future.

J'apercevray,  
tu apercevras,  
il apercevra:

I shall or will perceive,  
thou shalt or wilt perceive,  
he shall or will perceive:

Plu.

Nous apercevrons,  
vous apercevrez,  
ils apercevront.

We shall or will perceive,  
ye shall or will perceive,  
they shall or will perceive.

The Imperative moode.

Aperçois,  
qu'il aperçoive:

Perceive thou,  
let him perceive:

Plu.

Apercevons,  
apercevez,  
qu'ilz aperçoivent.

Let us perceive,  
perceive ye,  
let them perceive.

The Optative mood Present tense.

J'aperçoive,  
tu aperçoies,  
il aperçoive:

I perceive,  
thou perceivest.  
he perceiveth:

Plu.

Nous apercevions,  
vous aperceviez,  
ilz aperçoivent.

We perceive,  
ye perceive,  
they perceive.

D

Th.

## The Imperfect.

J'aperçusse,  
tu aperçusses,  
il aperçust :

Plu.

Nous aperçussions,  
vous aperçussiez,  
ilz aperçussent.

I did  
thou didst } perceive;  
he did

We did  
ye did } perceive,  
they did

## The Present tense.

J'aye } aperçu :  
tu ayes  
il ait

Plu.

Nous ayons } aperçu :  
vous ayez  
ilz aient

I have  
thou hast } perceived :  
he hath

We have  
ye have } perceived,  
they have

## The Pluperfect.

J'eusse } aperçu :  
tu eusses  
il eust

Plu.

Nous eussions } aperçu :  
vous eussiez  
ilz eussent

I had  
thou hadst } perceived :  
he had

We had  
ye had } perceived,  
they had

## The Subjunctive and present tense.

J'aperçoye,  
tu aperçoies,  
il aperçoit :

Plu.

Nous apercevions,  
vous apercevez,  
ilz aperçoivent.

I perceive,  
thou perceivest,  
he perceiveth :

We perceive,  
ye perceive,  
they perceive.

The

# Personals.

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## The Imperfect.

J'apercevoys,  
tu apercevois,  
Quand il apercevoit :

Plu.

*I did perceive,  
thou didst perceive,  
he did perceive ;*

Nous apercevions,  
vous aperceviez,  
ilz apercevoient.

*We did perceive,  
ye did perceive,  
they did perceive.*

## The Perfect.

J'ay } aperçu :  
tu as }  
Vu il a }

Plu.

*I have perceived,  
thou hast perceived,  
he hath perceived ;*

Nous avons } aperçu.  
vous avez }  
ilz ont }

*We have perceived,  
ye have perceived,  
they have perceived.*

## The Pluperfect.

J'avoys } aperçu :  
tu avois }  
Quand il avoit }

Plu.

*I had } perceived :  
thou hadst }  
he had }*

Nous avions } aperçu.  
vous aviez }  
ilz avoient }

*We had } perceived,  
ye had }  
they had }*

## Or so in the Present tense.

J'aperçois,  
tu aperçois,  
Combien il aperçoit :

Plu.

*I perceive,  
thou perceivest,  
he perceiveth :*

Nous apercevons,  
vous apercevez,  
ilz aperçoivent.

*We perceive,  
ye perceive,  
they perceive.*

D 2

*Otherwise*

## Otherwise.

Encor que  
l'aperçusse,  
tu aperçusses,  
il aperçust :

*I did perceive,  
thou didst perceive,  
he did perceive:*

Plu.

Nous aperçussions,  
vous aperçussiez,  
ils aperçussent.

*We did perceive,  
ye did perceive,  
they did perceive.*

## The first perfect.

Cômme  
l'aye  
tu ayes } aperçu.  
il ait, }

*I have  
thou hast } perceived:*

Plu.

Nous ayons  
vous ayez } aperçu.  
ils aient }

*We have  
ye have } perceived.  
they have }*

## The Plusperfect.

Quand  
l'eusse  
tu eusses } aperçu:  
il eust }

*I had  
thou hadst } perceived:*

Plu.

Nous eussions  
vous eussiez } aperçu.  
ils eussent }

*We  
ye } had perceived.  
they }*

## The Future tense.

Quand  
l'auray  
tu auras } aperçu:  
il aura }

*I shall have  
thou shalt have } perceived,  
he shall have }*

Plu.

Nous aurons  
vous aurez } aperçu.  
ils auront }

*We shall have  
ye shall have } perceived.  
they shall have }*

The



The Infinitive moode present tense and  
preterimperfect.

A percevoir.

To perceive.

The Perfect and Pluperfect.

Avoir aperçû

To have perceived.

The Participle of the Present tense.

Apercevant.

Perceiving.

Que apperçois tu que tu fais telles mines ?  
*what dost thou see that thou makest such monstrosities?*  
I' apperceoye, possible, ce qu'y ne te plait pas. *I perceive possibly, that which pleaseth thee not.* Et comme je l'apperçû venir à moy, je m'en fui : *and as I perceived him to come to me, I ran away.* Quand il apperçû qu'il ne prenoit pas en gré ses remontrances, il luy dit : *when he perceived that he took not in good part his warning, he said to him.* Qu'apperçûtes-vous en moy digne de reprehension ? *what perceived you in me worthy of rebuke?* Si je ne l'apperçû, d'autres l'apperçûrent : *If I perceived it not, others did.* S'il y a faute, je l'appercevray aisément : *if there is any fault, I will perceive it easily.* Quand j'appercevroye quelque chose de mal en elle, si ne le vous voudroyez-je pas dire : *when I should perceive some evil in her, yet I would not tell it to you.* Si j'eusse apperçû telles jambes galleuses, tu n'eusses pas couché avec moy, voire m'eusses-tu donné cinquante escus : *If I had perceived those*

*scabbed leggs, thou hadst not lye with me, yea though thou hadst given me fifty crownes. Comment les fusſes tu pſu apercevoir, veu que tu es, je ne ſcay ſi je dois dire louche, ou aveugle du topt: How couldst thou perceive them, ſeeing that thou art, I cannot tell if I ought to ſay, pore-blind, or altogether. Appercevant qu'il ſe venoit jeter ſur moy je me retire: perceiving that he came ruſhing upon me, I did retire.*

These following doe not follow in all points the order before appointed; first and formost,  
*Pouvoir*, to may or can.

### The Indicative mood present tense.

*Je puis, or je peux,  
tu peux,  
il peut:*

*I may, or can,  
thou maiſt or canſt,  
he may or can:*

*Plu.*

*Nous pouvons,  
vous pouvez,  
ils peuvent.*

*We may or can,  
ye may or can,  
they may or can.*

### The Imperfect.

*Je pouvois,  
tu pouvois,  
il pouvoit:*

*I could or might,  
thou couldſt or mightſt,  
he could or might:*

*Plu.*

*Nous pouvions,  
vous pouviez,  
ils pouvoient.*

*We could or might,  
ye could or might,  
they could or might.*

The

# Personals.

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## The first Perfect.

Je pçu,  
tu pçus,  
il pçut :

*I might a while ago,  
thou mightest a while ago,  
he might a while ago :*

Plu.

Nous pçûmes,  
vous pçûtes,  
ilz pçurent :

*We might a while ago,  
ye might a while ago,  
they might a while ago.*

## The second Perfect.

J'ay pçu,  
tu as pçu,  
il a pçu :

*I have bene able,  
thou hast bene able,  
he hath bene able :*

Plu.

Nous avons pçu,  
vous avez pçu,  
ilz ont pçu.

*We have bene able,  
ye have bene able,  
they have bene able.*

## The Pluperfect.

J'avoys }  
tu avois } pçu :  
il avoit }

*I had }  
thou hadst } bene able :  
he had }*

Plu.

Nous avions }  
vous aviez } pçu.  
ilz avoyent }

*We had }  
ye had } bene able  
they had }*

## The Future.

Je pourray,  
tu pourras,  
il pourra :

*I shall or will be able,  
thou shalt or wilt be able,  
he shall or will be able.*

Plu.

Nous pourrons,  
vous pourrez,  
ilz pourront.

*We shall or will be able,  
ye shall or will be able,  
they shall or will be able.*

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## Verbes

He hath no Imperative mood.

The Optative mood.

Je puisse,  
tu puisses,  
il puisse:

Plu.

Nous puissions,  
vous puissiez,  
ilz puissent.

I be able,  
thou be able,  
he be able:

We be able,  
ye be able,  
they be able.

The Imperfect tense.

Je peusse,  
tu peusses  
il peust:

Plu.

Nous peussions,  
vous peussiez,  
ilz peussent.

I were able,  
thou wert able,  
he were able:

We were able,  
ye were able,  
they were able.

The Perfect tense.

Je l'aye  
tu ayes } peu:  
il ait

Plu.

Nous ayons }  
vous ayez } peu:  
ilz ayent

I have } bene able:  
thou hast }  
he hath }

We have } bene able.  
ye have }  
they have }

Or else.

Je l'eusse  
tu eusses } peu:  
il eust

Plu.

Nous eussions }  
vous eussiez } peu:  
ilz eussent

I had } bene able:  
thou hadst }  
he had }

We had } bene able.  
ye had }  
they had }

; The

The Future.

Je puisse  
tu puisses } cy après:  
il puisse

I be able  
thou be able } hereafter:  
he be able

Plu.

Nous puissions  
vous puissiez } cy après:  
ilz puissent

We be able  
ye be able } hereafter.  
they be able

The Subjunctive present tense.

Je puis, or peux,  
tu peux,  
il peut:

I may or can,  
thou maist or canst,  
he may or can:

Plu.

Nous pouvons,  
vous pouvez,  
ilz peuvent.

We may or can,  
ye may or can,  
they may or can.

The Imperfect tense.

Je pouvoys,  
tu pouvois,  
il pouvoit,

I might or could,  
thou mightest or couldst,  
he might or could:

Plu.

Nous pouvions  
vous pouviez,  
ilz pouvoient.

We might or could,  
ye might or could,  
they might or could:

The Perfect.

J'ay  
tu as } peu:  
il a

I have  
thou hast } bene able:  
he hath

Plu.

Nous ayons  
vous ayez } peu.  
ilz ont

We  
ye } have bene able.  
they

The

## The Pluperfect.

I'avoÿe  
tu avois  
il avoit } peu :

Yeu que

Nous avions  
vous aviez  
ilz avoient } peu.

Plu.

I had  
thou hadst } bene able:  
he had

We had  
ye had } bene able:  
they had

## Or so in the Present tense.

Je puisse,  
tu puisses,  
il puisse :

Combien que

Nous puissions,  
vous puissiez,  
ilz puissent.

Plu.

I may or can;  
thou mayest or canst,  
he may or can;

We may or can,  
ye may or can,  
they may or can.

## The Imperfect.

Je peusse,  
tu peusses,  
il peust :

Encoir que

Nous peussions,  
vous peussiez,  
ilz peussent.

Plu.

I might or could,  
thou mightest or couldst,  
he might or could;

We might or could,  
ye might or could,  
they might or could.

## Or so in this sense.

Je pourroye,  
tu pourrois,  
il pourroit :

Quand

Nous pourrions,  
vous pourriez,  
ilz pourroyent.

Plu.

I might or could,  
thou mightest or couldst,  
he might or could,

We might or could,  
ye might or could,  
they might or could.

The

The Perfect.

*Combien que*  
J'aye }  
tu ayes } *1<sup>re</sup> p<sup>er</sup>sonne*  
il ait }

Plu.

Nous ayons }  
vous ayez } *2<sup>e</sup> p<sup>er</sup>sonne*  
ilz ayent }

*I have*  
thou hast } *be able*  
he hath }

*We have*  
ye have } *be able*  
they have }

The Pluperfect.

J'eusse }  
tu eusses } *1<sup>re</sup> p<sup>er</sup>sonne*  
il eust }

Plu.

Nous eussions }  
vous eussiez } *2<sup>e</sup> p<sup>er</sup>sonne*  
ilz eussent }

*I had*  
thou hadst } *be able*  
he had }

*We had*  
ye had } *be able*  
they had }

The Future.

Jepourray,  
tupourras,  
il pourra :

Plu.

Nous pourrons,  
vous pourrez,  
ilz pourront.

*I shall or will*  
thou shalt or wilt } *be able*  
he shall or will }

*We shall or will*  
ye shall or will } *be able*  
they shall or will }

The Infinitive Present and Imperfect tense.

Pouvoir.

*To be able.*

The Perfect and Pluperfect.

Avoir p<sup>er</sup>cu.

*To have been able.*

The Participle of the Present tense.

Pouvant.

*Being able.*

Comment

Comment: peux-tu tant boire? *How canst thou drinke so much?* A cause que je ne peux or puis vivre sans boire d'autant: *Because I cannot live without drinking carrouse.* Le m'e: bahis comment les Flaman: peuvent ainsi buvoter: *I marvell how the Flemmings can drinke so often.* S'ilz ne le pouvoient, ilz ne le feroient pas: *If they were not able, they would not do it.* Le ne me p'sus onc despe'strer de ses mains: *I could never be rid out of his bands.* Pierre ne m's p'eult aider hier en sorte quelconque: *Peter could not helpe me yesterday in no wise.* Et comment se peurent-ilz sauver? *How could they save themselves?* Le n'ay p'su, or s'çu faire cela: *I have not bene able to doe that.* Içhan l'a p'su faire: *Iohn hath bene able to doe it.* Vnç aultre fois je feray ce que je pourray: *Another time I will doe as I shall be able.* Que pourront-ilz faire? *What will they be able to doe?*

Vouloir, *to will, or to be willing.*

The Indicative present tense.

Je veu, or je veux,  
tu veus,  
il veult:

I will,  
thou wilt,  
he will;

Plu.

Nous voulons,  
vous voulez,  
ilz veulent.

We will,  
ye will,  
they will.

The



# Personals, The Imperfect.

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Je vouloye,  
tu voulois,  
il vouloit:

I did will,  
thou didst will,  
he did will:

Plu.

Nous voulions,  
vous vouliez,  
ilz vouloient.

We did will,  
ye did will,  
they did will.

## The first Perfect.

Je voulu,  
tu voulus,  
il voulut:

I willed,  
thou willedst,  
he willed:

Plu.

Nous voulusmes,  
vous voulustes,  
ilz voulurent.

We willed,  
ye willed,  
they willed.

## The second Perfect.

J'ay  
tu as } voulu:  
il a }

I have  
thou hast  
he hath

} been willing:  
}

Plu.

Nous avons  
vous avez } voulu.  
ilz ont }

We have  
ye have  
they have

} been willing.  
}

## The Pluperfect.

J'avoie  
tu avois } voulu.  
il avoit }

I had  
thou hadst  
he had

} been willing:  
}

Plu.

Nous avions  
vous aviez } voulu.  
ilz avoient }

We had  
ye had  
they had

} been willing.  
}

The

# Verbes

## The Future tense.

Je voudray,  
tu voudras,  
il voudra :

I shall or will  
thou shalt or wilt  
he shall or will } be willing?

Plu.

Nous voudrons,  
vous voudrez,  
ilz voudront.

We shall or will  
ye shall or will  
they shall or will } be willing.

*This Verbe hath no Imperative.*

## The Optative.

Je veuille,  
tu veuilles,  
il veuille :

I will,  
thou wilt,  
he will :

Plu.

Nous voulions,  
vous voulez,  
ilz veussent :

We will,  
ye will,  
they will.

## The Imperfect tense.

Je voulesse,  
tu voulusses,  
il voulest :

I would or did will,  
thou wouldst or did will,  
he would or did will :

Plu.

Nous voulussions,  
vous voulussiez,  
ilz voulesussent.

We would or did will,  
ye would or did will,  
they would or did will.

## The Perfect.

J'ay  
tu ayes } voulu :  
il ait }

I have  
thou hast } willed :  
he hath }

Plu.

Nous ayons  
vous ayez } voulu.  
ilz ayeut }

We have  
ye have } willed.  
they have }

Or

Or else.

Je fusse } voulu :  
tu fusse }  
il eust }

I had }  
thou hadst }  
he had }  
willed ;

Plu.

Nous eussions } voulu.  
vous eussiez }  
ilz eussent }

We had }  
ye had }  
they had }  
willed.

The Future.

Je venisse } venir :  
tu venisses }  
il venisse }

I will }  
thou wilt }  
he will }  
come ;

Plu.

Nous voulions } aller.  
vous vouliez }  
ilz veulent }

We will }  
ye will }  
they will }  
go.

The Subjunctive present tense.

Je veux,  
tu veux,  
il veult :

I will,  
thou wilt,  
he will :

Plu.

Nous voulons,  
vous voulez,  
ilz veulent.

We will,  
ye will,  
they will.

The Imperfect.

Je vouloye,  
tu voulois,  
il vouloit :

I did will,  
thou didst will,  
he did will :

Plu.

Nous voulions,  
vous vouliez,  
ilz vouloyent,

We did will,  
ye did will,  
they did will.

The

## The Perfect.

*Veu que*  
 I'ay }  
 tu as } voulu;  
 il a }

*Saying that*  
 I have }  
 thou hast } bene willing;  
 he hath }

Plu.

Nous avons }  
 vous avez } voulu.  
 ilz ont }

*When*  
 we have }  
 ye have } bene willing.  
 they have }

## The Pluperfect.

*Quand*  
 I'avoys }  
 tu avois } voulu.  
 il avoit }

*When*  
 I had }  
 thou hadst } bene willing.  
 he had }

Plu.

Nous avions }  
 vous aviez } voulu.  
 ilz avoient }

*When*  
 we had }  
 ye had } bene willing.  
 they had }

Or so.

*Combien que*  
 Je veuille,  
 tu veuilles,  
 il veuille:

*Although that*  
 I be willing,  
 thou beest willing,  
 he be willing.

Plu.

Nous voulions,  
 vous vouliez,  
 ilz voullent.

*Although that*  
 we be willing,  
 ye be willing,  
 they be willing.

## The Imperfect.

*Encos que*  
 Je voulusse,  
 tu voulusses,  
 il voulut:

*Although that*  
 I was willing,  
 thou wast willing,  
 he was willing.

Plu.

Nous voulussions,  
 vous voulussiez,  
 ilz voulussent,

*Although that*  
 we were willing,  
 ye were willing,  
 they were willing.

Or

# Personals.

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Or so in this tense.

Je voudrois,  
tu voudrois,  
il voudroit :

I would,  
thou wouldst,  
he would :

Quand

Nous voudrions,  
vous voudriez,  
ilz voudroient.

Plu.

We would,  
ye would,  
they would.

The Perfect.

J'aye  
tu ayes } voulu :  
il ait

I have  
thou hast } bene willing :  
he hath

Nous ayons  
vous ayez } voulu.  
ilz aient

We  
ye } have bene willing.  
they

The Pluperfect.

J'eusse  
tu eusses } voulu :  
il eust

I had  
thou hadst } bene willing :  
he had

Nous eussions  
vous eussiez } voulu.  
ilz eussent

We  
ye } had bene willing.  
they

The Future.

J'auray  
tu auras } voulu :  
il aura

I shall  
thou shalt } be willing :  
he shall

Nous aurons  
vous aurez } voulu.  
ilz auront

We shall  
ye shall } be willing.  
they shall

E

The

## The Infinitive.

vouloir.

*To be willing.*

## The Perfect and Pluperfect.

Avoir voulu.

*To have or had bene willing.*

## The Participle of the Present tense.

Voulant.

*Willing.*

Dites moy que vous voulez que je face: *Tell me what ye will have me to do.* Si vous faites ce que je veux que vous faciez, vous ferez beaucoup pour moy: *If you do that which I will you to do, you shall do much for me.* Que voulons nous faire maintenant? *What are we about to do now? or what will we do?* Demandez leur qu'ilz veulent faire: *Aske them what they will do.* Qu'il vous souviene que vous ne voulust. pas venir hyer avec moy: *Remember that ye would not come with me yester day.* Mon compagnon ne le voulut pas: *My fellow would not.* Les filles ne voulurent onques danser, pour quelque prière que nous leur fissions: *The maidens would in no wise dance, notwithstanding any prayer that we could make.* Si elles ne voulurent, les en blâmez-vous? *If they would not, do you blame them?* J'ay bien voulu vous advertir de cela: *I have bene willing to advertise you of that.* This Perfect tense is very unproper in the English tongue. Il l'a voulu tuer d'un coup de dague; *Hee was about to kill*

*kill him with a dagger.* Quand tu voudras, nous irons ou tu sçais : *When thou wilt we will go where thou knowest.* Quand j'y voudroie aller, mon père ne le vouloit pas : *When I would go, my father would not suffer it.* Faictz vostre vouloir : *Do your owne will.*

Voir. *To see.*

The Indicative mood present tense.

Ie voy,	<i>I see,</i>
tu vois,	<i>thou seest,</i>
il voit :	<i>he seeth :</i>

Plu.

Nous voyons,	<i>We see,</i>
vous voyez,	<i>ye see,</i>
ilz voyent.	<i>they see.</i>

The Imperfect.

Ie voyoye,	<i>I did see,</i>
tu voyois,	<i>thou didst see,</i>
il voyoit :	<i>he did see :</i>

Plu.

Nous voyions,	<i>We did see.</i>
vous voyiez.	<i>ye did see,</i>
ilz voyoyent.	<i>they did see.</i>

The first Perfect.

Ie vey.	<i>I saw</i>	} <i>a while ago :</i>
tu veis,	<i>thou sawest</i>	
il veyt :	<i>he saw</i>	

Plu.

Nous veymes,	<i>We saw</i>	} <i>a while ago.</i>
vous veystes,	<i>ye saw</i>	
ilz veyrent.	<i>they saw</i>	

E 2

The

## The second Perfect.

Jay }  
tu as } vcu :  
il a }

I have }  
thou hast } same :  
he hath }

Plu.

Nous avons }  
vous avez } vcu.  
ilz ont }

We have }  
ye have } same.  
they have }

## The Pluperfect.

J'avoys }  
tu avois } vcu :  
il avoit }

I had }  
thou hadst } same :  
he had }

Plu.

Nous avions }  
vous aviez } vcu.  
ilz avoyent }

We had }  
ye had } same.  
they had }

## The Future.

Je verray,  
tu verras,  
il verra :

I shall or will see,  
thou shalt or wilt see,  
he shall or will see :

Plu.

Nous verrons,  
vous verrez,  
ilz verrant.

We }  
ye } shall or will see.  
they }

## The Imperative Present.

Voy,  
qu'il voye :

see thou,  
let him see :

Plu.

Voyons,  
voyez,  
qu'ilz voyent.

Let us see,  
see ye,  
let them see.

The



# Personals.

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## The Optative Present.

Je voye,  
tu voyes,  
il voye :

Plu.

Nous voyons,  
vous voyez,  
ilz voyent.

I see,  
thou seest,  
he seeth :  
  
We see,  
ye see,  
they see.

## The Imperfect.

Je veïsſe,  
tu veïsſes,  
il veïsſt :

Plu.

Nous veïsſions,  
vous veïsſiez,  
ilz veïsſent.

I did  
thou didſt } see :  
he did  
  
We did  
ye did } see.  
they did

## The Perfect.

Je ay  
tu ayes } veü :  
il ait

Plu.

Nous ayons  
vous ayez } veü.  
ilz aient

I have  
thou haſt } ſeene :  
he hath  
  
We  
ye } have ſeene.  
they

## The Pluperfect.

Je euſſe  
tu euſſes } veü :  
il euſt

Plu.

Nous euſſions  
vous euſſiez } veü.  
ilz euſſent

I had  
thou hadſt } ſeene :  
he had  
  
We  
ye } had ſeene.  
they

E 3

The

## Verbes

## The Future.

Je voy<sup>q</sup> }  
 tu voyes } cy après :  
 il voy<sup>q</sup> }

I see }  
 thou seest } hereafter :  
 he seeth }

Plu.

Nous voyons }  
 vous voyez } cy après.  
 ilz voyent }

We see }  
 ye see } hereafter.  
 they see }

## The Subjunctive present tense.

Je voy,  
 tu vois,  
 il voit :

I see,  
 thou seest,  
 he seeth :

Plu.

Nous voyons,  
 vous voyez,  
 ilz voyent.

We see,  
 ye see,  
 they see.

## The Imperfect tense.

Je voyoye,  
 tu voyois,  
 il voyoit :

I did see,  
 thou didst see,  
 he did see.

Plu.

Nous voyoyons,  
 vous voyoyez,  
 ilz voyoyent.

We did see,  
 ye did see,  
 they did see.

## The Perfect.

J'ay }  
 tu as } v<sup>eu</sup> &  
 il a }

I have }  
 thou hast } seen :  
 he hath }

Plu.

Nous avons }  
 vous avez } v<sup>eu</sup>.  
 ilz ont }

We have }  
 ye have } seen.  
 they have }

The Pluperfect.

*Quand* l'avoys }  
tu avois } *veu :*  
il avoit }

Plu.

*I had  
thou hadst } seen :  
he had }*

Nous avions }  
vous aviez } *veu.*  
ilz avoyent }

*When  
We had } seen.  
ye had }  
they had }*

Or so in the Present tense.

*Combien que* Je voye,  
tu voyes,  
il voye :

Plu.

*I see,  
thou seest,  
he seeth :*

Nous voyons,  
vous voyez,  
ilz voyent.

*We see,  
ye see,  
they see.*

The Imperfect tense. Singular.

*Encor que* Je veisse,  
tu veisses,  
il veist :

Plu.

*I did  
thou didst } see :  
he did }*

Nous veissions,  
vous veissiez,  
ilz veissent.

*We did  
ye did } see.  
they did }*

The same yet so.

*Quand* Je verroye,  
tu verrois,  
il verroit :

Plu.

*I should  
thou shouldst } see :  
he should }*

Nous verrions,  
vous verriez,  
ilz verroyent.

*When  
We should } see.  
ye should }  
they should }*

## Verbes

## The Perfect.

*Encor que*  
 l'ayc }  
 tu aycs } *eu :*  
 il aic }

*I have* }  
*thou hast* } *seen :*  
*he 'a b* }

Plu.

Nous ayons }  
 vous ayez } *eu.*  
 ilz ayent }

*Wee* }  
*ye* } *have seen.*  
*they* }

## The Pluperfect.

*Combien que*  
 l'eusse }  
 tu eusses } *eu :*  
 il eust }

*I had* }  
*thou hadst* } *seen :*  
*he had* }

Plu.

Nous eussions }  
 vous eussiez } *eu.*  
 ilz eussent }

*It's* }  
*ye* } *had seen.*  
*they* }

## The Future tense.

*Aprez que ou quand*  
 l'auray }  
 tu auras } *veu :*  
 il aura }

*I shall* }  
*thou shalt* } *have seen :*  
*he shall* }

Plu.

Nous aurons }  
 vous aurez } *veu.*  
 ilz auront }

*We* }  
*ye* } *shall have seen :*  
*they* }

## The Infinitive Present and Imperfect tense.

Voir clairement.

To see clearly.

## The Preterperfect and Pluperfect.

Avoir vcu.

To have or had seen.

## The Participle of the Present tense.

Voyant clair, or clair voyant,

Seeing clearly.

The

The applying of some hard tenses  
of this Verbe.

Que voy. je en l'air? *What do I see in the ayre?*  
 Ne voyez vous pas que vous vous perdez si vous  
 poursuivez ceste entreprinze? *Do you not see that*  
*you cast your selfe away, if you continue in this en-*  
*terprise?* Je ne voyoye pas le peril si eminens  
 quel il est: *I did not perceive the perill so evident*  
*as it is.* Ilz voyoyent bien qu'ilz estoient les plus  
 foibles, & toute-fois, &c. *They did see very well*  
*that they were the feeblest, and yet, &c.* Now to the  
 first Perfect. Je vy l'autre jour choses estranges  
 en ce lieu la: *I saw the other day strange things at*  
*that place.* Que vistes vous? *What saw you?*  
 Quand ilz virent leurs ennemis en barbe, ilz  
 s'enfuirent comme vilains: *When they saw their*  
*enemys face, they fled away as villaines.* S'il velt  
 chose si detestable, comment y connivoit-il? *If*  
*he saw so detestable a thing, how did he wink at it?*  
 Nous ne le vîmes pas: *We saw it not.* Je vous  
 verray demain sans nulle faulx: *I will see you to-*  
*morrow without faile.* Nous vous verront quand  
 vous voudrez: *We shall see you when you will.* Vous  
 me verrez à la sepmaine des trois jeudis: *You*  
*shall see me at the weeke of the three thursdayer.* Al-  
 lez, & voyez que c'est: *Go and see what the mat-*

*ser u.* Quand il me verroit mourir de faim, il ne me donneroit pas un morceau de pain: *When he should see me starve for hunger, he would not give me a morsell of bread.* Après que j'auray vëu ce qui en est, je vous en feray le raport: *When I have seene how the matter standeth, I will bring you word.*

*An example to decline Verbes whose Infinitive do end in re.*

*Faire, To do, or make.*

*The Indicative mood present tense.*

*Je fais,  
tu fais,  
il fait :*

*I doe or make,  
thou doest or makest,  
he doeth or maketh :*

*Plu.*

*Nous faisons,  
vous faites,  
Ils font :*

*We do or make,  
ye do or make,  
they do or make.*

*The Imperfect.*

*Je faisois,  
tu faisois,  
il faisoit :*

*I did or made,  
thou didst or madest,  
he did or made :*

*Plu.*

*Nous faisions,  
vous faisiez,  
ils faisoient.*

*We did or made,  
ye did or made,  
they did or made.*

*The*

The first Perfect.

Je fei,  
tu feis,  
il feit :

I did or made  
thou didst or madest  
he did or made } a while ago

Plu.

Nous seimes,  
vous seistes,  
ilz seirent

We did or made  
ye did or made  
they did or made } a while ago.

The second Perfect.

J'ay }  
tu as } fait :  
il a }

I have  
thou hast  
he hath } made or done :

Plu.

Nous avons }  
vous avez } fait.  
ilz ont }

We have  
ye have  
they have } made or done.

The Pluperfect.

J'avoys }  
tu avois } fait :  
il avoit }

I had  
thou hadst  
he had } made or done :

Plu.

Nous avions }  
vous aviez } fait.  
ilz avoient }

We had  
ye had  
they had } made or done.

The Future.

Je feray,  
tu feras,  
il fera :

I will make or do,  
thou wilt make or do,  
he will make or do :

Plu.

Nous serons,  
vous serez,  
ilz seront.

We will make or do,  
ye will make or do,  
they will make or do.

The

## The Imperative.

Fais,  
qu'il face :

Do or make thou,  
let him make or do :

Plu.

Faisons,  
faites,  
qu'ilz facent.

Let us make or do,  
make or do ye,  
let them make or do.

## The Optative Present.

Dieu veuille que  
Je face,  
tu faces,  
il face :

I make or do,  
thou makest or doest,  
he maketh or doeth :

Plu.

Nous facions,  
vous faciez,  
ilz facent.

We  
ye  
they } make or do.

## The Imperfect.

Dieu veuille à Dieu que  
Je sceisse,  
tu sceisses,  
il sceist :

I did or made,  
thou diddest or madest,  
he did or made :

Plu.

Nous sceissions,  
vous sceissiez,  
ilz sceissent.

We  
ye  
they } did or made.

## The Perfect.

Je l'aye } fait :  
tu aies }  
il ait }

I have  
thou hast } made or done :  
he hath }

Plu.

Nous ayons } fait.  
vous ayez }  
ilz aient }

We  
ye  
they } have made, or done.

The



The Pluperfect.

El'eusse  
tu'eusses } fait :  
il'eust

Plu.

Nous'eussions,  
vous'eussiez, } fait.  
ilz'eussent.

*I should make, or do,  
thou shouldst make, or do,  
he should make, or do :*

*We should make, or do,  
ye should make, or do,  
they should make, or do.*

The Future.

Je face  
tu faces } cy après :  
il face

Plu.

Nous faisons  
vous faciez } cy après.  
ilz facent

*I make or do  
thou makest or dost } hereafter  
he maketh or doeth*

*We make or do  
ye make or do } hereafter.  
they make or do*

The Subjunctive present tense.

Je fay,  
tu fais,  
il fait :

Plu.

Nous faisons,  
vous faites,  
ilz font.

*I make or doe,  
thou mak'st or dost,  
he maketh or doeth :*

*We make or do,  
ye make or do,  
they make or do.*

The Imperfect.

Je faisoys,  
tu faisois,  
il faisoit :

Plu.

Nous faisions,  
vous faisiez,  
ilz faisoient.

*I did or made,  
thou didst or madest,  
he did or made :*

*We did or made,  
ye did or made,  
they did or made.*

The

## The Perfect.

*Je* pay  
tu as } fait :  
*Il* a }  
*Quand*

*Nous* avons } fait.  
*vous* avez }  
*ilz* ont }

Plu.

*I* have } made or done :  
*thou* hast }  
*he* hath }

*We* have } made, or done.  
*ye* have }  
*they* have }

## The Pluperfect.

*J'*avois } fait :  
tu avois }  
*Il* avoit }

*Nous* avions } fait.  
*vous* aviez }  
*ilz* avoient }

Plu.

*I* had } made or done :  
*thou* hadst }  
*he* had }

*We* had } made or done.  
*ye* had }  
*they* had }

## Or so for this Present tense.

*Je* face,  
tu faces,  
*il* face :

*Nous* faisons,  
*vous* faciez,  
*ilz* facient,

Plu.

*I* make or do,  
*thou* makest or doest,  
*he* maketh or doeth :

*We* } make or do,  
*ye* }  
*they* }

## The Imperfect.

*Je* scisso,  
tu scisses,  
*il* scist :

*Nous* scissions,  
*vous* scissiez,  
*ilz* scissent.

Plu.

*I* did or made,  
*thou* diddest or madest,  
*he* did or made :

*We* } did or made,  
*ye* }  
*they* }

Or so in this Imperfect.

Je feroye,  
tu ferois,  
il feroit :

Quand

Nous ferions,  
vous feriez,  
ilz feroient.

Plu.

*I should make, or do,  
thou shouldst make, or do,  
he should make, or do :*

*We should make, or do,  
ye should make, or do,  
they should make, or do.*

The Perfect.

J'ai eue  
tu aies } fait :  
il ait }

Comme

Nous ayons  
vous ayez } fait.  
ilz aient }

Plu.

*I have  
thou hast } made or done :  
he hath }*

*We  
ye } have made, or done.  
they }*

The Pluperfect.

J'eusse  
tu eusses } fait :  
il eust }

Combien que

Nous eussions  
vous eussiez } fait.  
ilz eussent }

Plu.

*I had  
thou hadst } made, or done :  
he had }*

*We  
ye } had made, or done.  
they }*

The Future.

J'auray  
tu auras } fait :  
il aura }

Quand

Nous aurons  
vous aurez } fait.  
ilz auront }

Plu.

*I shall  
thou shalt } have made, or  
he shall } done :*

*We shall  
ye shall } have made, or  
they shall } done.*

The

## The Infinitive Present and Imperfect.

Faire son devoir.

*To do his duty.*

## The Perfect and Pluperfect.

Avoir fait: sa charge.

*To have done his charge.*

## The Participle of the Present tense.

Faisant ce qui est en soy.

*Doing that which is in him.*

Because the Verbes of this conjugation are very crooked, the Reader shall have his recourse to our Dictionary, where he may have the theme of each Verbe, the first Perfect, the second Perfect, and the Future tense specified from whence all other tenses are derived as from the head spring.

*Certaine phrases touching the hardest tenses of this Verbe Faire.*

Vous n'entendez pas ce que je fay: *You understand not what I do.* Mais vous ne scauriez faire ny entendre ce que nous faisons: *But you cannot do neither understand that which we do.* Comment le ferois-je, veu que vous vous cachez de moy? *How should I do it, since that you hide your selfe from me?* Pourquoi ne l'apprenois-tu, quand je le faisois en presence de tous? *Why didst thou not learne it, when I did it, or made it in the presence of all men?* Comment faisoient-ils, estans ainsi enchainez? *How did they being so in chains?* Pierre faisoit tout son

son pouvoir, mais les autres ne s'en chailloyent: *Peter did as he might, but the others did not care for it.*  
 Nous fîmes une belle dépesche de ces larrons: *We made a good dispatch with those thieves.* Qu'en fîstes vous? *What did you wishall?* Le Provost les fît tous noyer: *The Provost caused them all to be drowned.* Les autres n'en firent pas moins: *The other did no lesse of them.* Je le fî tairer au premier mot: *I made him to hold his peace at the first word.* Vous ne me feriez jamais tairer à mon bon droit: *You should never cause me to hold my peace at my good right.* Non, mais je te feroys donner cent coups de baston, et l'estrapade: *No, but I would cause to be given thee an hundred bastonadoes, and a strapado.* Quand je l'auray fait, alors tu croyras: *When I have done it, then thou wilt believe it.* Bien, bien, en faisant, nous faisons: *Well, well: by doing, we do.*

*The common fault of the stranger hath caused me to decline at length this Verbe Lire; though it be very familiar.*

The Indicative.

Je ly,  
 tu lis,  
 il lit:

*I reade,  
 thou readest,  
 he readeth:*

Plu.

Nous lisons,  
 vous lisez,  
 ilz lisent.

*We }  
 ye } reade.  
 they }*

F

The

## The Imperfect.

Je lisoys hier,  
tu lisois trop bas,  
il lisoit en asne :

*I did reade yesterday,  
thou didst reade too soft,  
he did reade like an asse :*

Plu.

Nous lisions,  
vous lisiez,  
ilz lisoyent.

*We } did reade.  
ye }  
they }*

## The first Perfect.

Je leu tout le jour,  
tu leus en cachettes,  
il leut haut et cler :

*I reade all the day,  
thou didst reade hidden,  
he read aloud and plaine :*

Plu.

Nous leusmes,  
vous leustes,  
ilz leurent.

*We } reade.  
ye }  
they }*

## The second Perfect.

J'ay }  
tu as } leu :  
il a }

*I have }  
thou hast } read :  
he hath }*

Plu.

Nous avons }  
vous avez } leu.  
ilz ont }

*We } have read.  
ye }  
they }*

## The Pluperfect.

J'avoys }  
tu avois } leu :  
il avoit }

*I had }  
thou hadst } read :  
he had }*

Plu.

Nous avions }  
vous aviez } leu.  
ilz avoient }

*We } had read.  
ye }  
they }*

# Personals.

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## The Future.

Je liray,  
tu liras,  
il lira:

*I shall or will  
thou shalt or wilt } reade;  
he shall or will }*

Plu.

Nous lirons,  
vous lirez,  
ilz lisont.

*Wee }  
ye } shall or will reade,  
they }*

## The Imperative moode.

Lis,  
qu'il lise :

*Read thou,  
let him reade :*

Plu.

Lisons,  
lisez,  
qu'ilz lisent.

*Read we or let us reade,  
reade ye,  
let them reade.*

## The Optative.

Dieu veuille que  
Je lise,  
tu lises,  
il lise :

*God grant that  
I reade,  
thou readest,  
he readeth :*

Plu.

Nous lisions,  
vous lisiez,  
ilz lisent.

*We reade,  
ye reade,  
they reade.*

## The Imperfect.

Je l'eusse,  
tu l'eusses,  
il l'eust :

*I did  
thou didst } read;  
he did }*

Plu.

Nous l'eussions,  
vous l'eussiez,  
ilz l'eussent.

*We }  
ye } did reade.  
they }*

## The Perfect.

Je l'ay  
tu ayes } l'eu :  
il ait

Nous ayons  
vous ayez } l'eu.  
ilz ayent

Plu.

I have  
thou hast } read :  
he hath

We  
ye } have read.  
they

## The Pluperfect.

J'eusse  
tu eusses } l'eu :  
il eust

Nous eussions  
vous eussiez } l'eu.  
ilz eussent.

Plu.

I had  
thou hadst } read :  
he had

Wee had  
ye had } read.  
they had

## The Future.

Je lise  
tu lises } cy après :  
il lise

Nous lisons  
vous lisez } cy après.  
ilz lisent

Plu.

I reade  
thou readest } hereafter :  
he readeth

We  
ye } reade hereafter.  
they

## The Subjunctive present tense.

Je ly comme je peux,  
tu lis correctement,  
il lit tout au rebours :

Nous lisons mal,  
vous lisez mieux,  
ilz lisent barbarement.

Plu.

I reade as I may,  
thou readest correctly,  
he readeth quite contrary :

Wee reade ill,  
ye reade better,  
they reade barbarously.

The



The Imperfect.

Je lisoys à Paris,  
tu lisois en Grec,  
il lisoit en Ebreu :

Quand

Plu.

Nous lisions ensemble,  
vous lisiez en medecine,  
ilz lisoient en droit.

*I read at Paris,  
thou readest in Greeke,  
he read in Hebrew :*

When

*We read together,  
ye read in physicks,  
they read in civill law.*

The Preterperfect.

J'ay }  
tu as } lëu ma part :  
il a }

Veu que

Plu.

Nous avons }  
vous avez } bien lëu.  
ilz ont }

*I have }  
thou hast } read my part :  
he hath }*

Seeing that

*We }  
ye } have read well.  
they }*

The Pluperfect.

J'avoys }  
tu avois } lëu :  
il avoit }

Quand

Plu.

Nous avions }  
vous aviez } lëu.  
ilz avoyent }

*I had }  
thou hadst } read :  
he had }*

When

*We }  
ye } had read :  
they }*

Or so in this present.

Je lise,  
tu lises,  
il lise :

Comme il lisoit que

Plu.

Nous lisons,  
vous lisez,  
ilz lisent :

*I reads,  
thou readest,  
he readeth :*

Being so, or since

*We reads,  
ye reads,  
they reads.*

The

## The Imperfect.

Encor que  
 Je leusse,  
 tu leusses,  
 il leust :  
 Nous leussions,  
 vous leussiez,  
 ilz leussent.

*I did  
 thou didst  
 he did* } *reads :*

Plu. *Although that*  
*Wee  
 ye  
 they* } *did reade.*

Or so.

Quand  
 Je liroye,  
 tu lirois,  
 il liroit :  
 Nous lirion,  
 vous liriez,  
 ilz liroyent.

*I should reade,  
 thou shouldst reade,  
 he should reade :*

Plu. *When*  
*Wee  
 ye  
 they* } *should reade.*

## The Perfect.

Combien que  
 J'ay  
 tu ayes } leu :  
 il ait

*I have  
 thou hast  
 he hath* } *read :*

Encor que  
 Nous avons  
 vous avez } leu.  
 ilz aient

Plu. *Although that*  
*Wee  
 ye  
 they* } *have read.*

## The Pluperfect.

Encor que  
 J'eusse  
 tu eusses } leu :  
 il eust

*I had  
 thou hadst  
 he had* } *read :*

Encor que  
 Nous eussions  
 vous eussiez } leu.  
 ilz eussent.

Plu. *Although that*  
*Wee had  
 ye had  
 they had* } *read.*

Or so for this.

Quand l'auroye tu aurois il auroit	} l'eu toute la Bible, &c.	Plu.	When I had thou hadst he had	} read all the Bible, &c.
Quand Nous aurons vous auriez ilz auroient	} l'eu autant que, &c.	Plu.	When We ye they	} had read as much as, &c.

The Future.

Quand l'auray tu auras il aura	} l'eu :	Plu.	When I have thou hast he hath	} read :
Quand Nous aurons vous aurez ilz auront	} l'eu.	Plu.	When We ye they	} have read.

The Infinitive Present and Imperfect.

Lire sans cesse. *To read without ceasing.*

The Perfect and Pluperfect.

Avoir l'eu sans avoir retenu, *To have read, and not have well*  
est peu de profit. *marked the same, is small profit.*

The Participle of the Present tense.

Lisant jour et nuit. *Reading day and night.*

The applying of this Verbe, Lire.

Ie ly quelque temps, et après avoir l'eu, je prens  
ma lire : *I reade for a season, and after I have read,*  
*I take my harpe. Que ne lisez vous quelque chose ?*  
*Why do you not reade something ? Que voulez vous*

que je lise? *What will you have me to reade?* Nous lisons volontiers après souper, de peur de nous endormir: *We reade lightly after supper, for feare we fall asleepe.* Que lisez vous contre ce pillier de marbre? *What did you reade against that pillar of marble?* Je lisoys comme vessies sont lanternes: *I did reade how the moon doth make greene cheese.* Mais que lisoient les autres? *But what did the others reade?* Je ne sçay quenous lisions, mais je me souviens bien que nous lûmes l'autre hier choses estranges: *I know not what we did reade, but I remember that we reade the other day strange things.* En quel langage les lûstes vous? *In what language read you them?* Demandez à Jehan qu'il lût: *Aske Iohn what he read.* Je lûce que les sçavans lûrent: *I read that which the learned read.* J'ay tant lû que j'ay les yeux eblouys: *I have read so much that mine eyes are dazzled.*

*The declining of this Verbe*

*Vivre, To live.*

*The Indicative mood present tense.*

Je vi sans souci,  
tu vis et ne sçais rien,  
il vit en mal an :

*I live without care,  
thou livest and knowest nothing,  
he liveth in an ill yeere :*

*Plu.*

Nous vivons bien,  
vous vivez chastement,  
ilz vivent en latrons.

*We live well,  
ye live chastly,  
they live like thieves.*

The

The Imperfect.

Je vivoys en joye,  
tu vivois à plaisir,  
il vivoit d'amour :

*I did live in joy,  
thou didst live in pleasure,  
he did live of love :*

Plu.

Nous vivions en souci,  
vous viviez en regret,  
ilz vivoient bien.

*We did live in care,  
ye did live in heaviness,  
they did live well.*

The first Perfect.

Je vescu, or vesquis,  
tu vescu, or vesquis,  
il vescu, or vesquit :

*I lived  
thou livedst } a while ago :  
he lived*

Plu.

Nous vescuâmes,  
vous vescuâtes,  
ilz vescuèrent.

*We }  
ye } lived a while ago.  
they*

The second Perfect.

J'ay }  
tu as } vescu long tans :  
il a }

*I have  
thou hast } lived a long time :  
he hath*

Plu.

Nous avons }  
vous avez } vescu.  
ilz ont }

*We have }  
ye have } lived,  
they have*

The Pluperfect.

J'avoys }  
tu avois } vescu :  
il avoit }

*I had  
thou hadst } lived :  
he had*

Plu.

Nous avions }  
vous aviez } vescu.  
ilz avoyent }

*We had }  
ye had } lived.  
they had*

The

## Verbes

## The Future.

Je vivray,  
tu vivras,  
il vivra :

*I shall or will live,  
thou shalt or wilt live,  
he shall or will live :*

Plu.

Nous vivrons,  
vous vivrez,  
ilz vivront.

*We }  
ye } shall or will live.  
they }*

## The Imperative present.

Vis en bien faisant,  
qu'il vive en pourceau :

*Live thou in well doing,  
let him live like a hog :*

Plu.

Vivons en Chrestiens,  
vivez sobrement,  
qu'ilz vivent.

*Let us live Chistianly,  
live ye soberly,  
let them live.*

## The Optative Present.

Dieu veuille que  
Je vive }  
tu vivres } saintement :  
il vive }

*God grant that  
I live  
thou livest } holily :  
he liveth }*

Plu.

Nous vivions }  
vous viviez } justement.  
ilz vivent }

*We }  
ye } live justly.  
they }*

## The Imperfect.

Je vescu  
tu vescu  
il vescu

*I did live,  
thou didst live,  
he did live :*

Plu.

Nous vescuions,  
vous vescuiez,  
ilz vescuient.

*We }  
ye } did live.  
they }*

The

# Personals.

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## The Perfect.

Je l'ay  
pris }  
tu ayes }  
il ait }  
Dieu que

vescu :

Plu.

Nous ayons  
vous ayez }  
ilz ayent }  
Dieu que

vescu.

I have  
thou hast }  
be hath }  
lived :

We  
ye }  
they }  
have lived :

## The Pluperfect.

Je l'eusse  
pris }  
tu eusses }  
il eust }  
Dieu que

vescu :

Plu.

Nous eussions  
vous eussiez }  
ilz eussent }  
Dieu que

vescu.

I had  
thou hadst }  
he had }  
lived :

We  
ye }  
they }  
had lived.

## The Future.

Je vive  
tu vives }  
il vive }  
Dieu que

cy après :

Plu.

Nous vivions  
vous viviez }  
ilz vivent }  
Dieu que

cy après.

I live  
thou livest }  
be liveth }  
hereafter :

We live  
ye live }  
they live }  
hereafter.

## The Subjunctive.

Je vive selon la loy,  
tu vis en très bobans,  
il vit en ses delices:  
Dieu que

Plu.

Nous vivons come il faut,  
vous vivez en desbauchez,  
ilz vivent de rapine.

I live according to the law,  
thou livest in thy pompe,  
he liveth in his delight :

We live as we ought,  
ye live as disordered,  
they live by catching.

The

## The Imperfect.

Je vivoys en liberté,  
tu vivois en penurie,  
il vivoit en prison :

*I did live in liberty,  
thou didst live in penurie,  
he did live in prison :*

Quand  
Nous vivions bien,  
vous viviez en priyé,  
ilz vivoient en commun.

Plu.

When

*We lived well,  
ye lived privately,  
they lived in common.*

## The Perfect.

J'ay  
tu as } veſcu :  
il a }

*I have  
thou haſt } lived till now :  
he hath }*

Puis que

Nous avons  
vous avez } veſcu.  
ilz ont }

Plu.

See now that

*We have  
ye have } lived.  
they have }*

## The Pluperfect.

J'avoys  
tu avois } veſcu :  
il avoit }

*I had  
thou hadſt } lived :  
he had }*

Quand

Nous avions  
vous aviez } veſcu.  
ilz avoient }

Plu.

When or though

*We had  
ye had } lived.  
they had }*

## Or so for the Present.

Combien que  
Je vive  
tu vives } au jour la  
il vive } journée :

*I live  
thou livest } from hand to  
he liveth } mouth :*

Plu.

Although that

*We live,  
ye live,  
they live.*

Nous vivions,  
vous viviez,  
ilz vivoient.



The Imperfect.

Encor que  
 Je vescuſſe }  
 tu vescuſſes } diſſolument: I did  
 il vescuſt } thou diſſiſt } live diſſolvently:  
 Although that  
 he did

Plu.

Nous vescuſſions,  
 vous vescuſſiez,  
 ilz vescuſſent. We }  
 ye } did live.  
 they }

Or ſo in this tenſe.

Quand  
 Je vivroyſſe,  
 tu vivroyſſes,  
 il vivroyt: I ſhould  
 thou ſhouldeſt } live:  
 he ſhould

Plu.

Nous vivroyſſions,  
 vous vivroyſſiez,  
 ilz vivroyſſent. We }  
 ye } ſhould live.  
 they }

The Perfect.

Encor que  
 J'ayeuſſe }  
 tu ayeuſſes } vescu: I have  
 il ayeuſſe } thou haſt } lived:  
 Although that  
 he haſt

Plu.

Nous ayeuſſions,  
 vous ayeuſſiez,  
 ilz ayeuſſent. We }  
 ye } have lived:  
 they }

The Pluperfect.

Combien que  
 J'eueſſe }  
 tu eueſſes } vescu: I had  
 il eueſſe } thou haſt } lived:  
 Although that  
 he had

P u.

Nous eueſſions,  
 vous eueſſiez,  
 ilz eueſſent. We }  
 ye } had lived.  
 they }

## The Future.

*puer* J'auray }  
tu auras } vesçu:  
il aura }

I shall have  
th. shall have } lived:  
he shall have }

Plu.

Nous aurons }  
vous aurez } vesçu.  
ilz auront }

*u. q. d.* We shall have }  
ye shall have } lived.  
they shall have }

## The Infinitive Present and Imperfect tense.

Vivre à credit.

To live upon credit or trust.

## The Perfect and Pluperfect.

Avoir vesçu sans blâme.

To have lived without blame.

## The Participle of the Present tense.

Vivant en soldat.

Living like a soldier.

## Phrases.

Comment vivons nous au temps present? *How do we live at this present?* On vit en liberté: *Men do live at liberty.* Nos devanciers vivoient endès ténèbres fort obscures: *Our forefathers did live in obscure darkness.* Mais nous, comment vivions nous en nostre jeunesse? *But we, how did we live in our youth?* Quant à moy je vivoys dissolument: *As for me I did live dissolutely.* Dieule te pardonne, et à moy aussi: *God forgive it thee, and to me also.* Now in the first Perfect. Or comment qu'ilz vesquirent, nous ne les devons ensuivre, qu'en tant qu'ilz vesquirent droitement: *But howsoever they did live;*

*we ought not to imitate them, but in that they lived uprightly. Iehan et moy vescu mes ensemble à Paris, l'espace de deux ans, mais je ne vei oncques en luy que choses honestes et vertueuses: John and I lived together at Paris, by the space of two yeeres, but I never saw in him but honest and vertuous things. Vous ne sçavez donc pas comme il a vescu depuis? Then you know not how he hath lived since? Or que plust à Dieu que nous vescuissions, or vescuissions tous, selon la volonté de ce bon Seigneur: Oh, would to God we should live all, according to the will of that good Lord. Et quand nous vivrions selon son Evangile, ne seroit-ce pas selon luy? And when we should live according to his Gospell, would it not bee to his will? Or bien, voulons nous bien vivre? mangeons pour vivre, et ne vivons pas pour manger: Well, will we live well? let us eate that we may live, and not live to eate. Nous vivrons de vray avec plus de contentement, vivans comme vous dites, que ne vivent ces sacs de Vin: We shall live in truth, with greater contentation, living as you say, then those bellies of Bacchus do live.*

Now let us decline a verbe of this conjugation having annexed unto it these Pronounes, *me, te, se, vous, & vous*, and holpen with the verbe *Suy*, for to signifie the Passive, or suffering signification: *se mesfondre*, to take cold: as *Donnez vous garde de vous mesfondre*: take heed you take not cold.

The

## The Indicative present.

Ie me morfonds,	<i>I take cold,</i>
tu te morfonds,	<i>thou takest cold,</i>
il se morfond :	<i>he taketh cold :</i>

Plu.

Nous nous morfondons,	<i>We</i>	<i>} take cold.</i>
vous vous morfondiez,	<i>ye</i>	
ilz se morfondent.	<i>they</i>	

## The Imperfect.

Ie me morfondoye,	<i>I did</i>	<i>} take cold :</i>
tu te morfondois,	<i>thou didst</i>	
il se morfondoit :	<i>he did</i>	

Plu.

Nous nous morfondions	<i>Wee</i>	<i>} did take cold.</i>
vous vous morfondiez,	<i>ye</i>	
ilz se morfondoyent.	<i>they</i>	

## The first Perfect.

Ie me morfondi,	<i>I took</i>	<i>} cold :</i>
tu se morfondis,	<i>thou tookest</i>	
il se morfondit :	<i>he took</i>	

Plu.

Nous nous morfondismes,	<i>We</i>	<i>} took cold.</i>
vous vous morfondistes,	<i>ye</i>	
ilz se morfondirent.	<i>they</i>	

## The second Perfect.

Ie me suy	<i>} morfondu :</i>	<i>I have</i>	<i>} taken cold :</i>
tu t'es		<i>thou hast</i>	
il s'est		<i>he hath</i>	

Plu.

Nous nous sômes	<i>} morföduz</i>	<i>We</i>	<i>} have taken cold.</i>
vous vous estes		<i>ye</i>	
ilz se sont		<i>they</i>	

The

# Personals.

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## The Pluperfect.

Je m'estoye }	} morfondu :	<i>I had</i>	} taken co'd:
tu t'estois }		<i>thou hadst</i>	
il s'estoit }		<i>he had</i>	

Plu.

Nous nous estions }	} morfon-	<i>Wee</i>	} had taken cold.
vous vous estiez }		<i>ye</i>	
ilz s'estoyent }		<i>they</i>	

## The Future tense.

Je me morfondray,	} take cold:	
tu te morfondras,		<i>I shall</i>
il se morfondra :		<i>thou shalt</i> <i>he shall</i>

Plu.

Nous nous morfondrons,	} shall take cold.	
vous vous morfondrez,		<i>Wee</i>
il se morfondront.		<i>ye</i> <i>they</i>

## The Imperative mood.

Morfon toy,	<i>Take thou cold,</i>
qu'il se morfonde :	<i>let him take cold :</i>

Plu.

Morfondons nous,	<i>Let us take cold,</i>
morfondez vous,	<i>take ye cold,</i>
qu'ilz se morfondent.	<i>let them take cold.</i>

## The Optative Present.

Dieu veuille que	<i>God grant that</i>
Je ne me morfonde pas,	<i>I take no cold,</i>
tu ne te morfonde pas,	<i>thou takest no cold,</i>
il ne se morfonde pas :	<i>he taketh no cold :</i>

Plu.

Nous ne nous morfondions pas,	} take no cold.	
vous ne vous morfondiez pas,		<i>Wee</i>
ilz ne se morfondent pas.		<i>ye</i> <i>they</i>

G

The

Because wee use but seldome the rest of the moodes and tenses of this Verbe, I have thought superfluous to decline it through: it will therefore suffice to shew the use of it by example, as :

Je me morfonds en besoignant, ne suy-je pas bon mesnagier? *I do take cold at my worke, am I not a good husband?* Et moy, je me rechauffe a la table, ne suy-je pas meilleur? *And I, I do warme me, or make me hoate at the boord, am I not better?* Prenez vostre pourpoint, car vous vous morfondrez: *Take your doublet, for you take cold.* Que ne demourez vous en pourpoint comme vous estiez, car il vous y faisoit beau veoir: *Tout beau mon amy, je me morfondroy: Why did you not remaine with your doublet as you were, for it was a faire sight:* Soit my friend, *I was about to take cold.* Je me morfondi hyer après avoir joué à la paulme, *I tooke cold yesterday after my playing at the tennise.* Nous nous morfondismes donc, vous et moy d'une meisme sorte: *Then you and I tooke cold after the selfe same maner.* Mon amy, je me suy morfondue, et je ne sçay ou, ny comment: *Sweet heart, I have taken cold, and I knew not where, nor how.* Vous vous morfondites hyer au soir, vous espulsant si longuement en chemise: *You tooke cold yesternight sleaing your selfe*

*selfe so long in your smocke. Mais a propos de smock  
je m'establis fort que les François n'out point de  
terme propre pour exprimer ce mot smocke : But  
seeing we talke of a smock, I marvel that the French-  
men have no proper terme for the word. smocke: Car  
s'ilz veulent dire a shirt, ilz diront la chemise d'un  
home : That is, the shirt of a man : and a smocke, la  
chemise d'une fame, the shirt of a woman. En vou-  
lez vous sçavoir la raison? Will you know the reason  
hereof? Ouy, mais que vous ne vous mockiez pas :  
Yea, if it be so that you mocke not. Ilz n'ont point  
donné de nom propre a une smocke, pource qu'ilz  
n'y veulent point estre subjects : They gave no pro-  
per name to a smocke, because they will not be subject  
unto it. Oh que voila une belle raison : Oh there is  
a faire reason. Ah povre morfondu, vous vous  
morfonderez d'avantage, si vous demeurez en ces  
altères? Oh poore frosen soule, you will take greater  
cold, if you continue longer in that mind. Or sus,  
c'est assez parlé de morfondement, poursuivons le  
reste : Go to, we have talked enough of this taking  
cold, let us go the rest.*

*Verbes whose Infinitive do end in ir, are so de-  
clined, having for the most part their first  
Perfect in i, and the second likewise, adding  
thereunto the Verbe of helpe, ay : as Occir,*

*To kill : the Present, I occis, I do kill : the first Perfect, I occi, I killed : the second Perfect, I'ay occi, I have killed : but take all such senses out of my Dictionary, and decline after this sort : Bastir, to build.*

### The Indicative mood present tense.

Ic bastis,  
tu bastis,  
il bastist :

I do build,  
thou doest build,  
he doth build :

Plu.

Nous bastissons,  
vous bastissez,  
ilz bastissent :

We } do build.  
ye }  
they }

### The Imperfect.

Ic bastissoye,  
tu bastissois,  
il bastissoit :

I did }  
thou didst } build  
he did }

Plu.

Nous bastissions,  
vous bastissiez,  
ilz bastissoient :

We } did build.  
ye }  
they }

### The first Perfect.

Ic basti,  
tu bastis,  
il bastit :

I builded,  
thou buildedst,  
he builded :

Plu.

Nous bastismes,  
vous bastistes,  
ilz bastirent :

We } builded.  
ye }  
they }

The



# Personals.

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## The second Perfect.

J'ay }  
tu as } basti :  
il a }

I have }  
thou hast } builded :  
he hath }

Plu.

Nous avons }  
vous avez } basti.  
ilz ont }

We have }  
ye have } builded.  
they have }

## The Pluperfect.

J'avoys }  
tu avois } basti :  
il avoit }

I had }  
thou hadst } builded :  
he had }

Plu.

Nous avions }  
vous aviez } basti.  
ilz avoyent }

We had }  
ye had } builded.  
they had }

## The Future.

Je bastiray,  
tu bastiras,  
il bastira :

I shall or will }  
thou shalt or wilt } build :  
he shall or will }

Plu.

Nous bastirons,  
vous bastirez,  
ilz bastiront.

We shall }  
ye shall } or will build.  
they shall }

## The Imperative.

Bastis,  
qu'il bastisse :

Build thou;  
let him build :

Plu.

Bastissons,  
bastissez,  
qu'ilz bastissent.

Let us build,  
build ye,  
let them build.

G 3

The

## The Optative Present.

Je bastisse,  
tu bastisses,  
il bastisse :

*I build,  
thou buildest,  
he buildeth :*

Plu.

Nous bastissions,  
vous bastissiez,  
ilz bastissent.

*Wee }  
ye } build.  
they }*

## The Imperfect tense.

Je bastisse,  
tu bastisses,  
il bastist :

*I did build,  
thou didst build,  
he did build :*

Plu.

Nous bastissions,  
vous bastissiez,  
ilz bastissent.

*Wee }  
ye } did build.  
they }*

## The Perfect.

Je l'aye } basti :  
tu ayes }  
il ait }

*I have }  
thou hast } builded :  
he hath }*

Plu.

Nous ayens } basti.  
vous ayez }  
ilz aient }

*We }  
ye } have builded :  
they }*

## The Pluperfect.

Je l'eusse } basti :  
tu eusses }  
il eust }

*I had }  
thou hadst } builded :  
he had }*

Plu.

Nous eussions } basti.  
vous eussiez }  
ily eussent }

*We had }  
ye had } builded :  
they had }*

# Personals.

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## The Future.

Dieu veuillez que	Ie bastisse	} cy après :	I twill	} hereafter :
	tu bastiffes		thou wilt build	
	il bastisse		he will build	

Plu.

vous bastiffiez	} cy après :	Wee	} build hereafter.
		ye	
		they	

## The Subjunctive present tense.

Veu que	Ie bastis,	I do build,
	tu bastis,	thou dost build,
	il bastist :	he doth build :

Plu.

vous bastiffiez,	} do build.	
		Wee
		ye

## The Imperfect.

Quand	Ie bastissoye,	I did	} build :
	tu bastissois,	thou didst	
	il bastissoit :	he did	

Plu.

vous bastissiez,	} did build.	
		Wee
		ye

## The Perfect.

Veu que	Iay	} basti :	I have	} builded :
	tu as		thou hast	
	il a		he hath	

Plu.

vous avez	} basti.	Wee	} builded.
		ye	
		they	

## The Pluperfect.

*Puis que*  
 l'avoys } basti:  
 tu avois }  
 il avoit }

*I had  
 thou hadst } builded :  
 he had }*

*Puis que*  
 Nous avions }  
 vous aviez } basti.  
 ilz avoyent }

*Plu. See, n. that*  
 We had } builded.  
 ye had }  
 they had }

Or so at the Present of this mood.

*Combien que*  
 Je bastisse,  
 tu bastisses,  
 il bastisse :

*I do build,  
 thou dost build,  
 he doth build :*

*Combien que*  
 Nous bastissons,  
 vous bastissez,  
 ilz bastissent.

*Plu. Although that*  
 Wee } do build.  
 ye }  
 they }

## The Imperfect.

*Quand*  
 Je bastiroys,  
 tu bastirois,  
 il bastiroit :

*I should  
 thou shouldest } build:  
 he should }*

*Quand*  
 Nous bastirions,  
 vous bastiriez,  
 ilz bastiroient.

*Plu. When*  
 Wee } should build.  
 ye }  
 they }

## The Perfect.

*Encor que*  
 l'ayes } basti:  
 tu ayes }  
 il ait }

*I have  
 thou hast } builded :  
 he hath }*

*Encor que*  
 Nous avons } basti.  
 vous avez }  
 ilz ayent }

*Plu. Although that*  
 Wee } have builded.  
 ye }  
 they }

The Pluperfect.

*Combien que*  
 I'eusse }  
 tu eusses } basti :  
 il eust }

I had }  
 thou hadst } builded :  
 he had }

Plu.

Nous eussions }  
 vous eussiez } basti.  
 ilz eussent }

*Although that*  
 We }  
 ye } had builded.  
 they }

The Future.

I'auray }  
 tu auras } basti :  
 il aura }

I have }  
 thou hast } builded :  
 he hath }

Plu.

*Quand*  
 Nous aurons }  
 vous aurez } basti.  
 ilz auront }

*When or after that*  
 We }  
 ye } have builded.  
 they }

The Infinitive Present and Imperfect tense.

Bastir aux despens d'autrui. *To build at another mans cost.*

The Preterperfect and Pluperfect.

Avoir basti : *as après avoir* *So have builded : as after one*  
 basti de beaux chasteaux, &c. *hath builded faire Castles.*

The way to apply certaine tenses of this  
 verbe *Bastir*, to the furtherance  
 of the learner.

Il faut que celuy qui bastist, ait la bourse bien  
 garnie, terreé, fournie : *It must need that he which*  
*buildeth, hath his purse well furnished.* Comment ?  
 vous bastissez, comme si vous de viez tous-jours  
 vivre ;

vivre: *What? you do build as if you should live for ever. Nous bastissons pour nos successeurs, comme nos devanciers ont basti pour nous: We build for our successors, as our predecessors have builded for us. Voire, mais ilz bastissoyent plus par necessité, que par magnificence: Yea, but they did build rather through necessity then magnificence. Quoy, ne comment? qu'ilz bastissent, nous avons trouvé de povres bastimens: What or howsoever they builded, we have found poore buildings. Je ne parle pas de ce qu'ilz bastirent spirituellement: I speake not what they builded spiritually: Mais bien de celuy qui bastist telle trahison, dont toute la posterité parlera: But well enough I speake of him which builded, or invented such treason, whereof all the posterity shall speake. C'est assez parlé de bastir, parlons maintenant d'autre chose: It is sufficiently spoken of building, now let us speake of another matter. Je m'esbahis fort: Demeurez, je vous prie declinez-nous ce Verbe icy, a cause qu'il a tous-jours son accusatif après soy, encor qu'il soit proferé devant, comme aussi beaucoup d'autres. Stay, I pray you decline unto us this verbe here, because that hee hath alwaies his accusative case after him, although he bee expressed before, as also many others.*

The declining of this Verbe  
Esbahir: To marvell.

The Indicative.

Je m'esbahis,  
tu t'esbahis,  
il s'esbahit :

*I marvel,*  
*thou marvellest,*  
*he marvelleth :*

Plu.

Nous nous esbahissons,  
vous vous esbahissez,  
ilz s'esbahissent.

*We*  
*ye* } *marvell.*  
*they*

The Imperfect.

Je m'esbahissoye,  
tu t'esbahissois,  
il s'esbahissoit :

*I did marvel,*  
*thou didst marvel,*  
*he did marvel :*

Plu.

Nous nous esbahissions,  
vous vous esbahissiez,  
ilz s'esbahissoient.

*We*  
*ye* } *did marvel.*  
*they*

The first Perfect.

Je m'esbahis,  
tu t'esbahis,  
il s'esbahit :

*I marvelled,*  
*thou marvelledst,*  
*he marvelled :*

Plu.

Nous nous esbahîmes,  
vous vous esbahîtes,  
ilz s'esbahirent.

*We*  
*ye* } *marvelled.*  
*they*

The second Perfect.

Je me suy esbahî,  
tu t'es esbahî,  
il s'est esbahî :

*I have*  
*thou hast* } *wondred or marvelled*  
*he hath*

Plu.

Nous nous sommes esbahîs,  
vous vous estes esbahîs,  
ilz se sont esbahîs.

*We*  
*ye* } *have wondred or marvelled*  
*they*

The

## The Pluperfect

Je m'estoye	} eſbahĩ :	I had	} wondred :
tu t'estois		thou hadſt	
il s'estoit		he had	

Plu.

Nous nouſeſtions	} eſbahĩs :	We	} had wondred.
vous vous eſtiez		ye	
ils eſtoient		they	

## The Future.

Je m'eſbahiray,	} I ſhall or will wonder,	
tu t'eſbahiras,		thou ſhalt or wilt wonder,
il s'eſbahira :		he ſhall or will wonder :

Plu.

Nous nous eſbahirons,	} We	} ſhall or will wonder.	
vous vous eſbahirez,			ye
ils eſbahiront.			they

## The Imperative moode.

Eſbahĩs toy,	Marvell thou,
qu'il s'eſbahiffe :	let him marvell :

Plu.

Eſbahiffons nous,	Let us marvell,
eſbahiffez vous,	marvell ye,
qu'ils s'eſbahiffent.	let them marvell,

Ce mœuf vient peu ſouvent en jeu : *This mood cometh very ſeldome in uſe : and likewise all the reſt : wee therefore will bring forth ſuch Phraſes as bee moſt needfull : as De quoy vous eſbahiffez-vous ? Whereat do you marvell ?* Je ne m'eſbahĩs pas fort de cela : *I do not marvell very much at that.*



*that. Si vous ſçaviez ce qui en eſt, vous vous en eſbahiriez d'avantage : If you ſhould know how the matter doth ſtand, you would wonder more. Quand je l'ouy parler de telle audace, je m'eſbahy forſ de ſon grand cœur et courage : When I heard him ſpeake with ſuch audacity, I marvelled much at his ſtommes of heart and great courage. Il ne ſe faut point eſbahir ſi nous voyons aller toutes choſes à rebours, or à reculon, or s'en deſſus deſſoubz, conſideré qu'il n'y à nul ordre entre les humains : It is not to bee wondred if we ſee all things to go backward or up ſy downe, ſeeing that there is no order among the humaines.*

*After this ſort, you may decline s'envieillir, to waxe old : s'enrichir du bien d'autrui : To become, to make himſelfe rich of another mans goods. Se nonchallir : To become careleſſe. Se fleſtrir : To wither away : Je me fleſtris, I wither away : Je me fleſtri, I withered : Je me ſuy fleſtri, I have bene withered : Je me fleſtiray, I ſhall wither away. Likewise Je me rejouys, I do rejoyce : Je m'eſjouy grandement, I rejoyced greatly : Je me ſuy eſjouy, I have rejoyced : Je m'eſjouyray, I ſhall or will rejoyce.*

The declining of this crooked Verbe  
Venir : *To come.*

The

## The Indicative mood present tense.

Je viens,  
tu viens,  
il vient :

I come,

thou comest,

he cometh :

Plu.

Nous venons,  
vous venez,  
ilz viennent.

We

ye

they

come.

## The Imperfect.

Je venoye,  
tu venois,  
il venoit :

I did come,

thou didst come,

he did come :

Plu.

Nous venions,  
vous veniez,  
ilz venoyent.

We

ye

they

did come.

## The first Perfect.

Je vins hier,  
tu vins après,  
il vint le dernier :

I came yesterday,

thou camest after,

he came the last :

Plu.

Nous vîmes,  
vous vîstes,  
ilz vindrent.

We

ye

they

came.

## The Perfect.

Je suis venu,  
tu es venu,  
il est venu :

I am come,

thou art come,

he is come :

Plu.

Nous sommes venus,  
vous êtes venus,  
ilz sont venus.

We

ye

they

are come.

# Personals.

III

## The Pluperfect.

I'estoye  
tu estoies } venu :  
il estoit }

I was  
thou wast } come.  
he was }

Plu.

Nous estions venus,  
vous estiez venus,  
ilz estoient venus.

We  
ye } were come.  
they }

## The Future.

Je viendray tantost,  
tu viendras de main,  
il viendra bien tost :

I will come presently,  
thou wilt come tomorrow,  
he will come by and by

Plu.

Nous viendrons,  
vous viendrez avec moy,  
ilz viendront quant & nous.

We shall or will come,  
I shall come with me,  
they will come altogether with me

## The Imperative.

Viens avec nous,  
qu'il vienne s'il veult :

Come you with us,  
let him come if he will :

Plu.

Venons,  
venez en litière,  
qu'ilz viennent.

Let us come,  
come ye in a litter,  
let them come.

## The Optative.

Dieu veuille que  
Je vienne à tans,  
tu viennes,  
il vienne :

God grant that  
I come by time,  
thou comest,  
he cometh .

Plu.

Nous venions,  
vous veniez,  
ilz viennent.

We  
ye } come.  
they }

. The

## The Imperfect tense.

Je vinsse a temps,  
tu vinses aussi,  
il vint le premier :

*I might come timely,  
thou mightest come also,  
he might come first :*

Plu.

Nous vinssions,  
vous vinsiez,  
ilz vinssent.

*We might or did come,  
ye might or did come,  
they might or did come.*

## The Perfect.

Je soy }  
tu sois } venu :  
il soit }

*I be  
thou beest  
he be } come :*

Plu.

Nous soyons }  
vous soyez } venus.  
ilz soyent }

*We  
ye  
they } be come.*

## The Pluperfect.

Je fusse }  
tu fusses } venu a temps :  
il fust }

*I had  
thou hadst  
he had } come in time :*

Plu.

Nous fussions }  
vous fussiez } venus.  
ilz fussent }

*We had  
ye had  
they had } come.*

## The Future.

Je vienne }  
tu viennes } cy après :  
il vienne }

*I come  
thou comest  
he cometh } hereafter :*

Plu.

Nous venions }  
vous veniez } cy après.  
ilz viennent }

*We  
ye  
they } come hereafter*

# Personals.

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## The Subjunctive present tense.

Je viens,  
tu viens,  
il vient :

I come,  
thou comest,  
he cometh :

Veu que

Nous venons,  
vous venez,  
ilz viennent.

Plu.

Seeing that

We }  
ye } come.  
they }

## The Imperfect.

Je venoye,  
tu venois,  
il venoit :

I came,  
thou camest,  
he, came :

Comme, or quand

Nous venions,  
vous veniez,  
ilz venoyent.

Plu.

As, or when

We }  
ye } came.  
they }

## The Perfect.

Je suy venu,  
tu es venu,  
il est venu :

I am come,  
thou art come,  
he is come :

Veu que

Nous sommes venus,  
vous estes venus,  
ilz sont venus.

Plu.

Seeing that

We }  
ye } are come.  
they }

## The Pluperfect.

l'estoye }  
tu estois } venu :  
il estoit }

I was }  
thou wast } come :  
he was }

Quand, or come

Nous estions venus,  
vous estiez venus,  
ilz estoient venus.

Plu.

When, or as

We }  
ye } were come.  
they }

H

Or

## Or so for the Present.

*Combien que*  
Je vienne,  
tu viennes,  
il vienne :

I come,  
thou comest,  
he cometh :

Plu.

Nous venons,  
vous venez,  
ilz viennent.

*Although that*  
We } come.  
ye }  
they }

## The Imperfect.

*Encor que*  
Je vinsse,  
tu vinsses,  
il vint :

I came  
thou camest } or did come :  
he came }

Plu.

Nous vinssions,  
vous veinssiez,  
ilz vinssent.

*Although that*  
We } came or did come.  
ye }  
they }

## Or so this tense.

*Quand*  
Je viendroye,  
tu viendrois,  
il viendroit :

I sho should  
thou shouldest } come :  
he should }

Plu.

Nous viendrions,  
vous viendriez,  
ilz viendroyent.

*When*  
We } should come.  
ye }  
they }

## The Perfect.

*Combien que*  
Je soy venu,  
tu sois venu,  
il soit venu :

I am come,  
thou art come,  
he is come :

Plu.

Nous soyons venus,  
vous soyez venus,  
ilz soyent venus.

*Although that*  
We } are come.  
ye }  
they }

The Pluperfect.

Encor que  
Je fusse }  
tu fusses } venu :  
il fust }

I was }  
thou wast } come :  
he was }

Plu.

Nous fussions venus,  
vous fussiez venus,  
ilz fussent venus.

Although }  
we } were come.  
ye }  
they }

The Future.

Quand après que  
Je seray }  
tu seras } venu :  
il sera }

I am }  
thou art } come :  
he is }

Plu.

Nous serons }  
vous serez } venus.  
ilz seront }

We }  
ye } be come.  
they }

The Infinitive Present and Imperfect tense.

Venir tout à point.

To come in pudding time.

The Perfect and Pluperfect.

Estre venu à temps.

To be come timely.

The Participle of the present tense.

Venant en aage.

Coming to age.

The considerations of this Verbe

Venir, To come.

D'ou venez vous, que vous estes si mouillé? From whence come you, that you are so wet? Je viens de la metairie, et la pluye m'a surpris par le chemin: I come from our farme, & the raine hath over-

*taken me by the way.* Vous venez fort à propos pour dîner, car on a couvert tout à présent à nostre venue: *You come in pudding time, for they have covered the table at our coming.* Mais d'où vient André, qu'il est ainsi hors d'aleine? *But from whence cometh Andrew, that he is so out of breath?* Ne voyez-vous pas ses compagnons, lesquels viennent après luy? *Do you not see his fellows, which do come after him?* Comme nous venions des champs nous avons eü le plus grand passe-temps du monde: *As we did come out of the fields, we have had the greatest pastime in the world.* Je ne sçay que c'estoit, mais vous estiez fort joyeux: *I know not what the matter was, but ye were very merrie.* Les tsingturiers, ne venoyent-ils pas avec vous? *Did not the diers come with you?* Il y en avoit bien d'autres, voire, qui venoyent quant e nous: *Tea, but I warrant you there were others, which did come altogether with us.* Je n'ay point veu ceux là, quand vindrent-ils? *I have not seene those, when came they?* Nous vinsmes l'autre hyer tous ensemble: *We came the other day all together.* Ichā vint-il avec eux? *John came he with them?* Il vint quant e moy: *He came with me.* Je ne sçay à quelle heure vous vistes la nuit passée, car je ne vous senti point coucher: *I cannot tell at what houre you came the last night, for I felt you not lie downe.* Comment m'eussiez vous senti, quand vous ronfliez



fliez comme vn pourceau? *How could you feele me, since that you did snort like an hogge?* Cela va bien que je suy venu à l' assignation, car comme je voyf, j'usse payé l'amende, si je ne fusse venu: *That is well that I am come at the time appointed, for I had payed a fine, if I had not come.* Sommes nous tous venus? *Are we all come?* Les autres viendront a pres disner: *The others will cōe after dinner.* Qu'ilz viennent quand ilz voudront: *Let them come when they will.* Comment viens-tu si tard di grand dandin? *How comest thou so late, tell me great new no thing?* Et quand il ne viendrois point du tout, que t'en chaut-ill: *When he should not come at all, what carest thou?* Comment viendroyf je, vfu que je n'ay pas le loisir de me moucher? *How should I come, seeing that I have not the leasure to blow my nose?* Tu viendrois bien si tu voulois: *Thou mightest come well enough if thou wouldest.* Pleust à Dieu que Iehan vint à present: *Would God Iohn would come now.* Quand vous pryeriez jusques à demain midy, il ne peult venir, cest vn poinct raclé: *When you should pray till morrow noone, he cannot come, it is a determined matter.* S'il est bien planté, en venant il viendra: *If he be well planted, in comming he will come.* Vienne s'il veult, Adieu: *Let him come if he will, Fare you well.* Vous en allez vous? *Do you go your way?* Ouy, que feroys-je yci? on n'y boit ny mange: *Yea, what should I do here? one doth*

*neither eate nor drinke here.*

*Now after we have shewed how you may decline our verbes after their foure manner of terminations, which be, er, as planter, to plant, which is the easiest of all: the second, oir, as Concevoir, to conceive: the third in re, which is the most difficult of them all because the most part of the verbes of the same conjugation have proper and particular first Perfectt and second Perfectt tenses: as Ecrire, to write: the Present, j'escris, the first Perfectt, j'escrivi: the second Perfectt, j'ay escrit.*

*Cognoistre, to know: the Present, je cognoy, the first Perfectt, je cogneu, I knew: the second Perfectt, j'ay cogneu, I have knowne.*

*The last of all is in ir, as trahir, to betray: s'endormir, to fall a sleepe: but this is easie enough saving that some go out of rule: but having their chiefeest tenses by the Dictionary, you may decline them through.*

*You shall note therefore that there is not, almost, any verbe Personall, but he may have and forme a verbe Impersonall, which you shall decline after this sort, but onely in the third person, which expresseth no speciality, or any particularity.*

Of

Of Verbes Impersonals, whose marke and token is, *On*, or *Lon*, and Englishmen do use before their said Verbes Impersonals these signes *it*, or *there*, as it may appeare by these examples following.

The Indicative present.

Lon aime. *They or men do love.*

The Imperfect tense.

On aimoit. *They did love.*

The first Perfect.

Lon aimâ. *They or men loved.*

The second Perfect.

On à aimé. *They have loved.*

The Pluperfect.

On avoit aimé. *They had loved.*

The Future.

Lon aimera. *They shall, or will love.*

The Imperative moode.

Qu'on aime, or que lon aime. *Let men love.*

The Optative.

Dieu veuille qu'on aime. *God grant they love.*

The Imperfect.

Pleust à Dieu que lon aimast. *Would to God that men did love*

The Perfect.

Je prie à Dieu que lon ait aimé. *I pray God that they or men have loved.*

The Pluperfect.

Pleust à Dieu qu'on eust aimé. *Would to God they had loved.*

## Verbes

## The Future.

Je prie à Dieu qu'on  
aime cy après.

*I pray to God that men do  
love hereafter.*

## The Subjunctive.

Veu que, Combien que, or  
Comme ainsi soit que  
l'on aime.

*Seeing that, Although that, or  
Being so that  
they love :*

## The Imperfect.

Quand on Aimoit : ou En-  
cor qu'on aimast.

*When they loved : or Although  
they did love.*

*Or.*

Quand on Aimeroit, qu'en  
seroit ce ?

*When or though one should love,  
what should the matter be ?*

## The Perfect.

Veu qu'on a aimé.

*Seeing that one hath loved.*

*Or.*

Combien qu'on ait aimé.

*Although one hath loved.*

## The Pluperfect.

Encor qu'on eust aimé.

*Though one had loved.*

## The Future.

Quand l'on aura aimé.

*When or after one hath loved.*

*There is no more.*

A verbe Impersonall with an Accusative case  
governed after him: as,

On se bat.

*They do fight.*

## The Imperfect.

L'on se batoit.

*Men do fight.*

## The first Perfect.

L'on se batit.

*They fought.*

The

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## The second Perfect.

On s'est batu.

*Men have fought.*

## The Pluperfect.

Lon s'est toi et batu.

*They had fought.*

## The Future.

On se batra.

*They shall or will fight.*

## The Imperative moode.

Que lon se bate.

*Let them fight.*

## The Optative Present.

à Dieu ne plaife qu'on se  
bate.

*God forbid that they  
fight.*

## The Imperfect tense.

Pleust à Dieu qu'on se  
batist.

*Would to God they would  
fight.*

## The Perfect.

à la mienne volonté qu'on  
se soit batu.

*I pray God they have  
fought.*

## The Pluperfect.

Pleust à Dieu qu'on se fust  
batu.

*Would to God that men had  
fought.*

## The Future.

Dieu veuille qu'on se bate  
tant que je les departe.

*God grant that they fight untill I  
do part them.*

## The Subjunctive present

Veu qu'on se bat.

*Seeing that they fight.*

## The Imperfect tense.

Quand lon se batoit a  
coups de poings.

*When men did fight with their  
fists.*

## The Perfect.

Veu qu'on s'est batu.

*Seeing they have fought.*

The

## The Pluperfect.

Quand on se fust batu. *When they had fought.*

Or so in the present.

Encor qu'on se bate. *Although they did fight.*

## The Imperfect tense.

Combien qu'on se batist. *Though they fought.*

Or.

Quand on se batroit. *When men did fight.*

## The Perfect.

Encor qu'on se soit batu. *Though men have fought.*

## The Pluperfect.

Combien qu'on se fust batu. *Although they had fought.*

Or.

Quand bien lon se seroit batu *Although men had fought  
jusques, &c. till they, &c.*

## The Future.

Quand on se fera batu *After they have fought.*

So you may decline any other verbe with an Accusative after him : although (as I have said) it cometh before the verbe in speech, as :

Lon se courrouse seans,	<i>Men be angry within.</i>
Lon se courrousoit,	<i>They did waxe angry,</i>
On se courroussa,	<i>They were angry,</i>
Lon s'est courroussé,	<i>Men have bene angry,</i>
On s'estoit courroussé,	<i>They had bene angry,</i>
On se courroussera.	<i>They will be angry.</i>

## The Imperative.

Qu'on se courrousse tant *Let them be angry as long as*  
que lon voudra. *they will.*

The

The Optative Present.

Dieu veuille qu'on se courrousse.	God grant they may or will be angry.
Pleust à Dieu qu'on se courroussast.	Would to God they were angry.
Je pryé à Dieu qu'on se soit courroussé.	I pray God they have bene angry.
Pleust à Dieu qu'on se fust courroussé.	Would to God they had bene angry.
Dieu veuille qu'on se courrousse cy après.	God grant they will be angry hereafter.

The Subjunctive.

Veu qu'on se courrousse.	Seeing that they be angry.
Quand on se courroussoit.	When they were angry.
Veu qu'on s'est courroussé.	Seeing they have bene angry.
Côbien qu'on se fust courroussé.	Although they had bene angry

Or so for the Imperfect.

Quand on se courroussoit.	When one were angry.
	Or.
Côbien qu'on se courroussast.	Though one was angry.

The Perfect.

Encor qu'on se soit courroussé.	Though one hath bene angry.
---------------------------------	-----------------------------

The Pluperfect.

Combien qu'on se fust courroussé.	Although one had bene angry.
	Or so.
Quand bien on se seroit courroussé.	When or although one had bene angry.

The Future.

Quand on se fera courroussé	When they have bene angry that
tout son saoul, on s'appaisera.	belly full, they will be pleased.
	After

*After this sort decline On s'es-jouist, They bee merry, Lon s'esbat, They take their sport: Lon se pourmeine, They do walke: On se trouble, Men be troubled, &c.*

To the end that the Reader may enrich his tongue the better, and turne his speach after diverse formes, we will decline a verbe Personall after foure manner of wayes, thus:

*Dormir, To sleepe.*

*The Indicative.*

*The first person. Singular.*

*Je dors,  
je ne dors point,  
dors je?  
ne dors-je point?*

*I do sleepe,  
I doe not sleepe,  
do I sleepe?  
do I not sleepe?*

*The second person. sing.*

*Tu dors,  
tu ne dors pas,  
dors-tu?  
ne dors-tu pas?*

*Thou sleepest,  
thou sleepest not,  
doest thou sleepe?  
doest thou not sleepe?*

*The third person. Singular.*

*Il dort.  
il ne dors point,  
dort-il?  
ne dort-il point?*

*he sleepeeth,  
he sleepeeth not,  
sleepeeth he?  
sleepeeth he not?*

*The plurall number and first person.*

*Nous dormons,  
nous ne dormions pas,*

*We sleepe,  
we sleepe not,*

*dormons*



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dormons nous ? *sleeps we ?*  
 ne dormons nous pas ? *sleeps we not ?*

## The second person.

Vous dormez, *Ye sleeps,*  
 vous ne dormez pas, *ye sleeps not,*  
 dormez vous ? *do ye sleep ?*  
 ne dormez vous point ? *do ye not sleep ?*

## The third person.

Ilz dorment, *They sleeps,*  
 ilz ne dorment pas, *they sleeps not,*  
 dorment ilz ? *do they sleep ?*  
 ne dorment ilz point ? *do they not sleep ?*

## The Imperfect.

### Singular.

Je dormoye *I did sleep,*  
 je ne dormoye pas, *I did not sleep,*  
 dormoy-je ? *did I sleep ?*  
 ne dormoy-je pas ? *did I not sleep ?*

## The second person.

Tu dormois, *Thou didst sleep,*  
 tu ne dormois pas, *thou didst not sleep,*  
 dormois-tu ? *didst thou sleep ?*  
 ne dormois tu point ? *didst thou not sleep ?*

## The third person.

Il dormoit, *He did sleep,*  
 il ne dormoit pas, *he did not sleep,*  
 dormoit il ? *did he sleep ?*  
 ne dormoit il pas ? *did he not sleep ?*

## The first person. Plu.

Nous dormions, *We did sleep,*  
 nous ne dormions pas, *we did not sleep,*  
 dormions-nous ? *did we sleep ?*  
 ne dormions-nous pas ? *did we not sleep ?*

The

## The second person.

<b>Vous dormiez,</b>	<i>Ye did sleepe,</i>
<b>vous ne dormiez pas,</b>	<i>ye did not sleepe,</i>
<b>dormiez vous ?</b>	<i>did ye sleepe ?</i>
<b>ne dormiez vous point ?</b>	<i>did ye not sleepe ?</i>

## The third person.

<b>Ilz dormoyent,</b>	<i>They did sleepe,</i>
<b>ilz ne dormoyent pas :</b>	<i>they did not sleepe,</i>
<b>dormoyent-ilz ?</b>	<i>did they sleepe ?</i>
<b>dormoyent-ilz pas ?</b>	<i>did they not sleepe ?</i>

## The first Perfect tense and first person.

## Singular.

<b>Je dormi</b>	<i>I slept,</i>
<b>je ne dormi pas,</b>	<i>I slept not,</i>
<b>dormi-je ?</b>	<i>slept I ?</i>
<b>ne dormi-je pas ?</b>	<i>slept I not ?</i>

## The second person.

<b>Tu dormis,</b>	<i>Thou sleepest,</i>
<b>tu ne dormis pas,</b>	<i>thou sleepest not,</i>
<b>dormis-tu ?</b>	<i>sleepest thou ?</i>
<b>ne dormis-tu pas ?</b>	<i>sleepest thou not ?</i>

## The third person.

<b>Il dormit,</b>	<i>He slept,</i>
<b>il ne dormit pas,</b>	<i>he slept not,</i>
<b>dormit-il ?</b>	<i>slept he ?</i>
<b>ne dormit-il pas ?</b>	<i>slept he not ?</i>

## The first person.

## Plu.

<b>Nous dormismes,</b>	<i>We slept,</i>
<b>nous ne dormismes pas,</b>	<i>we slept not,</i>
<b>dormismes-nous ?</b>	<i>slept we ?</i>
<b>ne dormismes-nous pas ?</b>	<i>slept we not ?</i>

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## The second Person.

Vous dormistes,	<i>You slept,</i>
vous ne dormistes pas,	<i>ye slept not,</i>
dormistes vous ?	<i>slept ye ?</i>
ne dormistes-vous pas ?	<i>slept ye not ?</i>

## The third person.

Ilz dormirent,	<i>They slept,</i>
ilz ne dormirent point,	<i>they slept not,</i>
dormirent-ilz ?	<i>slept they ?</i>
ne dormirent-ilz point ?	<i>slept they not ?</i>

## The second Perfect first person.

### Singular.

J'ay dormi mon saoul,	<i>I have slept my belly full,</i>
je n'ay pas dormi,	<i>I have not slept,</i>
ay je dormi si long temps ?	<i>have I slept so long ?</i>
n'ay-je pas dormi ?	<i>have I not slept ?</i>

## The second person.

Tu as dormi,	<i>Thou hast slept,</i>
tu n'as point dormi,	<i>thou hast not slept:</i>
as-tu dormi ?	<i>hast thou slept ?</i>
n'as-tu pas dormi ?	<i>hast thou not slept ?</i>

## The third person.

Il or elle a dormi,	<i>He or she hath slept,</i>
il n'a pas dormi,	<i>he hath not slept,</i>
a-il dormi ?	<i>hath he slept ?</i>
n'a-il pas dormi ?	<i>hath he not slept ?</i>

## The first person.

### Plu.

Nous avons dormi,	<i>We have slept,</i>
nous n'avons point dormi,	<i>we have not slept,</i>
avons nous dormi ?	<i>have we slept ?</i>
n'avons nous pas dormi ?	<i>have we not slept ?</i>

The

## The second person.

Vous avez dormi,	<i>You have slept,</i>
vous n'avez pas dormi,	<i>you have not slept,</i>
avez-vous dormi,	<i>have ye slept?</i>
n'avez-vous pas dormi?	<i>have ye not slept?</i>

## The third person.

Ilz ont dormi,	<i>They have slept,</i>
ilz n'ont point dormi :	<i>they have not slept :</i>
ont-ilz dormi ?	<i>have they slept ?</i>
n'ont-ilz point dormi ?	<i>have they not slept ?</i>

## The Pluperfect tense and first person.

## Singular.

J'avoys dormi,	<i>I had slept,</i>
je n'avoys point dormi :	<i>I had not slept,</i>
avoys-je dormi ?	<i>had I slept ?</i>
n'avoys-je point dormi ?	<i>had I not slept ?</i>

## The second person.

Tu avois dormi,	<i>Thou hadst slept,</i>
tu n'avois point dormi :	<i>thou hadst not slept :</i>
avois-tu dormi ?	<i>hadst thou slept ?</i>
n'avois-tu pas dormi ?	<i>hadst thou not slept ?</i>

## The third person.

Il avoit dormi,	<i>He had slept,</i>
il n'avoit point dormi,	<i>he had not slept,</i>
avoit-il dormi ?	<i>had he slept ?</i>
n'avoit-il pas dormi ?	<i>had he not slept ?</i>

## The first person.

## Plu.

Nous avions dormi,	<i>We had slept,</i>
nous n'avions point dormi,	<i>we had not slept,</i>
avions-nous dormi ?	<i>had we slept ?</i>
n'avions-nous pas dormi ?	<i>had we not slept ?</i>

The

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## The second person.

Vous aviez dormi,	<i>You had slept,</i>
vous n'aviez point dormi,	<i>ye had not slept,</i>
aviez-vous dormi ?	<i>had ye slept ?</i>
n'aviez-vous point dormi ?	<i>had ye not slept ?</i>

## The third person.

Plu.

Ilz avoient dormi,	<i>They had slept,</i>
ilz n'avoient pas dormi:	<i>they had not slept :</i>
avoient-ils dormi ?	<i>had they slept ?</i>
n'avoient-ils pas dormi ?	<i>had they not slept ?</i>

## The Future tense, or in the time to come.

Je dormirai à mon aise,	<i>I shall or will sleep at leisure,</i>
je ne dormirai pas.	<i>I will not sleep,</i>
dormirai-je ?	<i>shall I sleep ?</i>
ne dormirai-je point ?	<i>shall I not sleep ?</i>

## The second person.

Tu dormiras,	<i>Thou shalt or wilt sleep,</i>
tu ne dormiras pas :	<i>thou shalt not sleep,</i>
dormiras-tu ?	<i>shalt thou sleep,</i>
ne dormiras-tu pas ?	<i>shalt or wilt thou not sleep ?</i>

## The third person.

Il dormira demain,	<i>He shall or will sleep to-morrow,</i>
il ne dormira pas,	<i>he shall not sleep,</i>
dormira-il contre mon vouloir ?	<i>shall he sleep against my will ?</i>
ne dormira-il point le vilain ?	<i>shall he not sleep the knave ?</i>

## The first person. Plu.

Nous dormirons ensemble,	<i>We shall sleep together,</i>
nous ne dormirons pas,	<i>we shall not sleep,</i>
dormirons-nous ?	<i>shall we sleep ?</i>
ne dormirons-nous point ?	<i>shall we not sleep ?</i>

I

The

## The second person.

Vous dormirez à loisir,	<i>Ye shall sleepe at leysure,</i>
vous ne dormirez point icy,	<i>ye shall not sleepe here,</i>
dormirez vous ceans ?	<i>shall ye sleepe here within ?</i>
ne dormirez vous point ?	<i>shall, ye not sleepe ?</i>

## The third person.

Ilz dormiront,	<i>They shall, or will sleepe,</i>
ilz ne dormiront point,	<i>they shall not sleepe,</i>
dormiront-ilz ?	<i>shall they sleepe ?</i>
ne dormiront ilz point ?	<i>shall or will they not sleepe ?</i>

*After this sort you may decline any verbe, eithers Personall or Impersonall, in the Indicative mood only : because the other moods and tenses have but two manner of waies, that is, the affirmative, and the negative : as for the Imperative mood, we can say only dors, sleepe thou : ne dors pas, sleepe not : qu'il or qu'elle dorme, let him, or her sleepe : qu'il ne dorme pas, let him not sleepe, &c. Solikewise in the Optative mood : Dieu veuille qu'il dorme, God grant he sleepe : Dieu veuille qu'il ne dorme pas, God grant he sleepe not, &c. The Imperfect tense : Pleust à Dieu que je dormisse, Would so God I did sleepe : Pleust à Dieu que je ne dormisse pas, &c. The Subjunctive as : Combien que je dorme, Although I do sleepe : Encor que je ne dorme pas, Though I sleepe not : and so through all the tenses and persons.*

The declining of verbes Impersonals.

*Il faut, It behoves, or one must.*

The

# Impersonals.

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## The Indicative mood present tense.

Il fault.

*It behoveth, or one must,*

## The Imperfect.

Il falloit.

*It did behove.*

## The first Perfect.

Il fallut.

*It behaved.*

## The second Perfect.

Il a fallu.

*It hath behaved.*

## The Pluperfect.

Il avoit fallu.

*It had behaved.*

## The Future.

Il faudra.

*It shall behove.*

## The Imperative moode.

Qu'il faille.

*Let it behove,*

## The Optative.

Dieu veuille qu'il  
faille.

*God grant that it will  
behave.*

## The Imperfect.

Pleust à Dieu qu'il  
fallust.

*Would to God that it would  
behave.*

## The Perfect.

Je prie à Dieu qu'il ait  
fallu.

*I pray God that it hath  
behaved.*

## The Pluperfect.

Pleust à Dieu qu'il eust  
fallu.

*Would to God that it had  
behaved.*

## The Future.

Dieu veuille qu'il faille  
cy après.

*God grant that it will behave  
hereafter.*

## The Subjunctive present tense.

Veu qu'il faut.

*Seeing that it behoveth,*

## Verbes

## The Imperfect.

Quand il falloit. *When it did behove.*

## The Perfect.

Veu qu'il à fallu. *Seeing it hath behoved.*

## The Pluperfect.

Veu qu'il avoit fallu. *Seeing it hath behoved.*

## Or so for the Present.

Combien qu'il faille. *Although it behoves.*

## The Imperfect.

Encor qu'il fallust. *Although it should behove.*

## Or so for this Imperfect.

Quand il faudroit. *When it should behove.*

## The Perfect.

Encor qu'il ait fallu. *Although it hath behoved.*

## The Pluperfect.

Combien qu'il eust fallu. *Although it had behoved.*

## The Future.

Quand il faudra aller à la guerre nous irons. *When it will be needfull to go to warre, we will go.*

This Verbe Impersonall may be used  
after this sort : as.

Il ne me fault pas faire cela,	<i>I must not doe that,</i>
il te fat aller tost :	<i>thou must go quickly :</i>
il luy faut aller à son père :	<i>he must go to his father :</i>
il luy faut aller à sa mère.	<i>she must go to her mother.</i>

*Where you note that this word luy, serveth both  
for the masculine and feminine gender in the Da-  
tive case.*

The



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## Plu.

Il nous faut fuir :	<i>We must run away :</i>
il vous faut despescher :	<i>ye must dispatch :</i>
il leur faut trouver :	<i>they must trove :</i>
il leur faut plus d'afiquets que, &c.	<i>they must have more trinkets then, &amp;c.</i>

## The Imperfect.

il me } il te } il luy }	falloit :	<i>It did behoove</i> { me, thee, him or her :
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Plu.

Il nous } il vous } il leur }	falloit.	<i>It did behoove</i> { us, ye, them.
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## The first Perfect.

Il me } il te } il luy }	fallut :	<i>It behoved</i> { me, thee, him, or her :
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Plu.

Il nous } il vous } il leur }	fallut.	<i>It behoved</i> { us, ye, them.
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## The second Perfect.

Il m'a } il t'a } il luy a }	fallu :	<i>It hath behoved</i> { me, thee, him, or her :
------------------------------------	---------	---

Plu.

Il nous a } il vous a } il leur a }	fallu.	<i>It hath behoved</i> { us, ye, them.
---	--------	---

## The Pluperfect.

Il m'avoit }  
 il t'avoit } fallu :  
 il luy avoit }

It had behov'd } me,  
 thee,  
 him or her ;

Plu.

il nous avoit }  
 il vous avoit } fallu  
 il leur avoit }

It had behov'd } us,  
 ye,  
 them.

## The Future.

il me }  
 il te } faudra ;  
 il luy }

I shall be } driven, or  
 thou shalt be } compelled :  
 he shall be }

Plu.

Il nous }  
 il vous } faudra.  
 il leur }

Wee }  
 ye } shall be driven, or  
 they } compelled.

The Imperative and Optative do come very  
 seldome in use after this kind of phrase  
 or speech : we therefore have left  
 it, to come to the

## Subjunctive present.

Il me }  
 il te } faut :  
 il luy }

It behoveth } me,  
 thee,  
 him :

Plu.

Il nous }  
 il vous } faut,  
 il leur }

It behoveth } us,  
 ye,  
 them.

The

# Impersonals. The Imperfect.

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me }  
te } falloit :  
luy }

Quand il nous }  
vous } falloit.  
leur }

Plu.

When

me,  
Is behaved } thee,  
him,

us,  
Is behaved } ye,  
them.

## The Perfect.

Il m'a }  
il t'a } fallu :  
il luy a }

Veu que Il nous a }  
il vous a } fallu.  
il leur a }

Plu.

Seeing that

me,  
Is hath behaved } thee,  
him, or her:

us,  
Is hath behaved } ye,  
them.

## The Pluperfect.

m'eust }  
t'eust } fallu :  
luy eust }

Encor qu'il nous eust }  
vous eust } fallu.  
leur eust }

Plu.

When it

me,  
had behaved } thee,  
him :

us,  
had behaved } ye,  
them.

## Or so for the Present.

me }  
te } fallust :  
luy }

Encor qu'il nous }  
vous } fallust.  
leur }

Plu.

Although it

me,  
behoveth } thee,  
him :

us,  
behoveth } ye,  
them.

# Verbes

## The Imperfect.

me }  
te } faudroit :  
luy }  
Quand nous }  
vous } faudroit.  
leur }

Plu.

should behave } me,  
him,  
When it should behave } us,  
ye,  
them.

Or so.

me }  
te } fallust :  
luy }  
Combien qu'il nous }  
vous } fallust.  
leur }

Plu.

I should be }  
thou shouldst be } compelled,  
he should be }  
Although that Wee }  
ye } should be compelled.  
they }

## The Perfect.

m'ait }  
t'ait } fallu :  
luy ait }  
Encor qu'il nous ait }  
vous ait } fallu.  
leur ait }

Plu.

I have }  
thou hast } bene compelled :  
he hath }  
Although that It hath behaved } us,  
ye,  
them.

## The Pluperfect.

m'auroit }  
t'auroit } fallu :  
luy auroit }  
Quand il nous auroit }  
vous auroit } fallu.  
leur auroit }

Plu.

had behaved } me,  
him :  
When it had behaved } us,  
ye,  
them.

The

The Future.

Qu'on s'ap p e s que	il m'aura il t'aura il luy aura	} fallu :	It will or after that it	shall becom	{ me, the, him :
	il nous aura il vous aura il leur aura	} fallu.	Plu.	shall becom	{ us, ye, them.

It seemeth convenient to bring forth an example of the verbe Impersonall, *Il faut*, without any case joyned with him : after foure manner of wayes , as wee have shewed the use of the other going before.

The Indicative mood present tense.

Il faut,	One must, or it behoves,
il ne faut point :	one must not, or it behoves not :
faut-il ?	must one, or does it behove ?
ne faut il point ?	must one not ? or, &c.

The Imperfect.

Il falloit faire cela,	It behoved to do that,
il ne falloit pas :	it was not needfull, or it, &c.
falloit il ?	was it needfull ?
ne falloit il pas ?	was it not needfull ?

The first Perfect.

Il fallut se dechauffer,	It behoved to pull off his hose
il ne fallut point,	it behoved not,
fallut il tant de mines ?	were so many pieces needfull ?
ne fallut il point ?	behoved it not ?

The

## The first Perfect.

Il a fallu obcir,

*It hath bene needfull to obey,*

il n'a pas fallu :

*it hath not bene needfull :*

a-il fallu boire ?

*hath it bene needfull to drinke ?*

n'a-il pas fallu danser ?

*hath it not bene needfull to dance ?*

## The second Perfect.

Il avoit fallu,

*It had bene needfull,*

il n'avoit pas fallu :

*it had not bene needfull :*

avoit-il fallu ?

*had it bene needfull ?*

n'avoit-il pas fallu ?

*had it not bene needfull ?*

## The Future.

Il faudra,

*It shall behove,*

il ne faudra pas :

*it will not be needfull :*

faudra-il ?

*must it be needfull ?*

ne-faudra-il pas ?

*must it not be needfull ?*

The Imperative is seldome in use.

## The Optative Present tense.

Dieu veuille qu'il faille,

*God grants it behoves,*

dieu veuille qu'il ne faille pas. God grants that it be not needfull

## The Imperfect.

Pleust à Dieu qu'il fallust,

*Would to God that it should*

Pleust à Dieu qu'il ne fal-

*be needfull.**Iust pas : and so through all moods and tenses following, but only by the Affirmative and Negative. Now let us see how you may use it with a case joyned w<sup>th</sup> his.*

## The Indicative.

Il me faut partir d'icy,

*I must depart from hence,*

il ne me faut point :

*I must or need not :*

me faut-il mourir ?

*must I die ?*

ne me faut il point ?

*must I not ?*

The

In the second person.

Il te faut chanter, ou, &c,	<i>Thou must sing, or, &amp;c.</i>
Il ne te faut point :	<i>thou must not :</i>
te faut il rire ?	<i>must thou laugh ?</i>
ne te faut-il point resjouir ?	<i>must thou not rejoyce ?</i>

In the third person.

Il luy faut tout payer,	<i>He must pay for all,</i>
il ne luy faut point :	<i>he must not :</i>
luy faut-il payer si cher ?	<i>must he pay so dearely ?</i>
ne luy faut-il pas pardonner ?	<i>must he not forgive ?</i>

Plu.

Il nous faut tous mourir,	<i>We must die all,</i>
il ne nous faut pas craindre :	<i>we need not to feare :</i>
nous faut-il faire ainsi ?	<i>must we do so ?</i>
ne nous faut-il point ?	<i>must we not ?</i>

The second person.

Il vous faut plorer,	<i>You must weep,</i>
il ne vous faut pas :	<i>you must not :</i>
vous faut-il crier ?	<i>must you cry ?</i>
ne vous faut-il pas ?	<i>must you not ?</i>

The third person.

Il leur faut souffrir,	<i>They must suffer,</i>
il ne leur faut point :	<i>they must not :</i>
leur faut-il ?	<i>must they ?</i>
ne leur faut-il pas ?	<i>must they not ?</i>

The Imperfect.

Il me falloit ainsi dire,	<i>It behoved me to say so,</i>
il ne me falloit pas :	<i>is behoved me not :</i>
me falloit-il plorer ?	<i>did it behove me to weep ?</i>
ne me falloit-il point ?	<i>did it not behove me ?</i>

The

## The second person.

Il te falloit endurer,	<i>it behoved thee to suffer,</i>
il ne te falloit point :	<i>it behoved thee not :</i>
te falloit il dissimuler ?	<i>did it behove thee to dissemble ?</i>
ne te falloit il point ?	<i>did it not behove thee ?</i>

## The third person.

## Singular.

Il luy falloit courir,	<i>He was driven to run,</i>
il ne luy falloit point :	<i>he was not constrained :</i>
luy falloit il manger ?	<i>did it behove him to eat ?</i>
ne luy falloit il point ?	<i>must he not &amp;c.</i>

## Plu.

Il nous falloir nous convenir	<i>It did behove us, or we must needs</i>
non ainsi faire, autrement	<i>so to do, else we had bene all</i>
nous eussions tous esté	<i>undone.</i>
différez.	<i>The rest is ease.</i>

## The second Perfect.

Il me fallut, or convint,	<i>It behoved me,</i>
il ne me fallut, or convint pas :	<i>it behoved me not :</i>
me fallut, or convint il ?	<i>was I driven so to do ?</i>
ne me fallut il point ?	<i>was I not driven ?</i>

## The second person.

Il te fallut, or convint,	<i>Thou wast driven,</i>
il ne te fallut point :	<i>thou wast not compelled :</i>
te fallut, or convint il ?	<i>wast thou driven ?</i>
ne te fallut il point fuir ?	<i>wast thou not driven to flee ?</i>

## The third person.

Il luy fallut tout quitter,	<i>He was driven to give over all,</i>
il ne luy fallut point :	<i>he was not driven :</i>
luy fallut il ?	<i>and so through all the persons of this tense.</i>

The



The second Perfect.

Il m'a fallu céder,	<i>I have bene driven to yield,</i>
il ne m'a point fallu,	<i>I have not bene driven.</i>
m'a-il fallu clocher ?	<i>Should I need to halt ?</i>
ne m'a il point fallu faire	<i>have I not bene driven to do after</i>
tout au gré de mes enne-	<i>the 'net and will of mine ene-</i>
mis, pour penser sauver et	<i>mies, thinking to save the</i>
la ville, et le pais ?	<i>towne, and the country ?</i>

The second person.

Il t'a fallu jousner :	<i>Thou hast bene driven to fast :</i>
il ne t'a point fallu :	<i>thou hast had no need :</i>
t'a il fallu saulter du haut	<i>hast thou bene compelled to leape</i>
en bas, pour éviter leur	<i>out of the highest downe below,</i>
fureur ?	<i>to shun their fury ?</i>
Il luy a fallu aussi faire com-	<i>He was driven also to do as I</i>
me moy.	<i>did.</i>

The Pluperfect.

Il m'avoit fallu,	<i>It had behoved me.</i>
il ne m'avoit point fallu :	<i>it had not behoved me :</i>
m'avoit il fallu ?	<i>had it behoved me ?</i>
ne m'avoit il point fallu ?	<i>had it not behoved me ?</i>

The second person.

Il t'avoit fallu tout laisser :	<i>It had behoved thee</i>
il ne t'avoit pas fallu :	<i>to leave all : it</i>
t'avoit il fallu ?	<i>had not behoved,</i>
ne t'avoit il pas fallu ?	<i>&amp;c.</i>

The Future.

Il me faudra payer la dette,	<i>It shall behove me,</i>
il ne me faudra point :	<i>or I shall be driven</i>
me faudra-il combattre ?	<i>to pay the debt :</i>
ne me faudra-il point ?	<i>I shall not be driven, &amp;c.</i>

The

## The second person.

Il te faudra flatter si, &c.	<i>Thou shalt be driven, compelled,</i>
il ne te faudra point :	<i>or thou must needs flatter if,</i>
te faudra-il jouter ?	<i>&amp;c.</i>
Ne te faudra-il point dissi-	<i>Shalt thou not be driven to dis-</i>
muler toutes choses, afin	<i>semble all matters, to creep</i>
de t'insinuer en la bonne	<i>the better into the bosoms of</i>
grace de ces courtisans ?	<i>all those courtiers ?</i>

## The third person.

Il luy faudra naqueter.	<i>He shall be driven to play the</i>
il ne luy faudra pas :	<i>page, the boy, or be like a slave</i>
luy faudra il plaisanter ?	<i>if he will, &amp;c.</i>
ne luy faudra il point ?	

## The first person. Plu.

Il nous faudra aller et venir,	<i>We shall be driven to go and</i>
il ne nous faudra pas :	<i>come :</i>
nous faudra il danser ?	<i>Shall we be driven to</i>
ne nous faudra-il point ?	<i>dance ?</i>

## The second person.

Il vous faudra jouer,	<i>You shall be driven to play,</i>
il ne vous faudra point :	<i>you shall not be driven :</i>
vous faudra il respondre pour	<i>shall you be driven to answer</i>
tous ?	<i>for all ?</i>
Ne vous faudra il point con-	<i>Shall you not be driven to wink</i>
niver à tout, si vous habitez	<i>at all, if you inhabit among</i>
entre telles gens ?	<i>such folks ?</i>

## The third person. Plu.

Il leur faudra,	<i>They shall be compelled,</i>
il ne leur faudra pas :	<i>they shall not, &amp;c.</i>
leur faudra il ?	<i>shall they be driven ?</i>
ne leur faudra il pas ?	<i>shall they not be driven.</i>

The Imperative is seldome in use.

The

The Optative.

Dieu veuille qu'il me faille servir en sale, et non pas en la cuisine : *God grant that I be driven to serve in the hall, and not in the kitchen :*

Dieu veuille qu'il ne me faille point demeurer en la maison cependant que les autres iront aux champs. *God grant I be not driven to tarric at home, when the others shall go to the fields*

The second person.

Dieu veuille qu'il te faille : *God grant that thou beest compelled, driven, or must :*

Dieu veuille qu'il ne te faille point. *God grant that thou beest not driven.*

The third person.

Dieu veuille qu'il luy faille tourner bride, afin de, &c. *God grant he be compelled to turne backe to the end, &c.*

Dieu veuille qu'il ne luy faille point : and so go through all the persons of this mood, b. the affirmative and Negative onely, as I have said above.

The Subjunctive.

Veu qu'il me faut, *Seeing that I must,*  
veu qu'il ne me faut pas. *Seeing that I must not.*

The Imperfect.

Encor qu'il me fallust, *Although I were driven.*  
encor qu'il ne me fallust pas. *Though I were not, &c.*

*Or so.*

Quand il me faudroit, *When I should be driven,*  
quand il ne me faudroit pas. *when I should not, &c.*

*Or so.*

Quand il me faillloit, *When I was driven,*  
quand il ne me faillloit pas, &c. *Giving ever to this Imperfect tense, three diverse voyces, which is the property of the same*

The

## The Perfect.

Veu qu'il m'a fallu, *Seeing that I have bene driven,*  
 Veu qu'il ne m'a pas fallu *Seeing that I have not, &c.*

*Or so.*

Combien qu'il m'ait fallu, &c. *Although I have bene driven,*  
*or compelled; the Latine saith, Quamvis me oportuerit.*

*You may forme the rest of this mood, following the examples set before.*

## The declining of this verbe

## Impersonall, Sembler.

Il semble,	<i>It seemeth,</i>
il sembloit,	<i>it did seeme,</i>
il sembla,	<i>it seemed,</i>
il a semblé.	<i>it hath seemed,</i>
il avoit semblé,	<i>it had seemed,</i>
il semblera.	<i>it shall or will seeme.</i>

*So through all the moodes and tenses, one may go forward, taking onely the third person singular, faining this verbe to be a verbe Personall of the first conjugation whose Infinitive endeth in er, and so you say in the Infinitive Sembler, To seeme.*

## The Optative.

Dieu veuille qu'il semble.

## The Imperfect.

Pleust à Dieu qu'il semblast, &c.

*If you will put an Accusative case after him, you may, as you have seene in the verbe Il faut: thus.*

In-

The Indicative mood present tense.

Il me semble,	<i>It seemeth to me,</i>
il te semble,	<i>it seemeth to thee,</i>
il luy semble ainsi :	<i>is seemeth to him :</i>

Plu.

Il nous semble,	<i>It seemeth to us,</i>
il vous semble,	<i>it seemeth to you,</i>
il leur semble.	<i>it seemeth to them.</i>

The Imperfect.

Il me sembloit,	<i>It did seem to me,</i>
il te sembloit, &c.	<i>it did seem to thee, &amp;c.</i>

The first Perfect.

Il me sembla,	<i>It seemed to me,</i>
il te sembla, &c.	<i>it seemed to thee, &amp;c.</i>

The second Perfect.

Il m'a semblé,	<i>It hath seemed to me,</i>
il t'a semblé, &c.	<i>it hath seemed to thee, &amp;c.</i>

The Pluperfect.

Il m'avoit semblé,	<i>It had seemed to me,</i>
il t'avoit semblé,	<i>it had seemed to thee,</i>
il luy avoit semblé, &c.	<i>it had seemed to him, &amp;c.</i>

The Future.

Il me semblera,	<i>It will seem to me,</i>
il te semblera, &c.	<i>it will seem to thee, &amp;c.</i>

Here follow certaine Verbes onely  
belonging to nature.

The Indicative present.

Il { Pleut,  
neige,  
grecle,  
gèle,  
dégèle,  
esclaire,  
réle,  
tonne,  
vente,  
fait tempeste,  
aveſprift.

It { Raineth,  
snoweth,  
haileth,  
freezeth,  
thaweth.  
lighteneth,  
thaweth,  
thundereth,  
bloweth,  
maketh tempest,  
waxeth night.

## The Imperfect.

Il { Pluvoit,  
negeoit,  
grecloit,  
geloit,  
degeloit,  
esclairait,  
réloit,  
tonnoit,  
venoit,  
faisoit tempeste,  
aveſpriffoit.

It did { Raine,  
snow.  
hail,  
freeze,  
thaw,  
lighten,  
thaw,  
thunder,  
blow,  
make tempest,  
waxe night.

## The first Perfect.

Il { Pleut tout le jour,  
negea toute la nuit,  
grecça,  
gela,  
degela,  
esclaira,  
réla,  
tonna,  
venta,  
fit tempeste,  
aveſprit.

It { Rained all the day,  
snowed all the night,  
hailed,  
froze,  
thawed,  
lightened,  
thawed,  
thundered,  
blowed,  
was or made tempest,  
waxed night.

Plu, The 2. Perfect.

negé,  
grêlé,  
gelé,  
dégelé,  
esclairé,  
rélé,  
tonné,  
venté,

Il a

It hath

Rained,  
snowed,  
hailed,  
frozen,  
thawed,  
lightened,  
thawed,  
thundered,  
blown,

fait tormente,

done, or made tempest.

aveſpriz, is not in uſe in the reſt of the tenſes of this mood,  
neither in the Optative.

The Future.

Plouvra, or plorra,

neigera,  
grêlera,  
gêlera,  
dégêlera,  
éclairera,  
rêlera,  
tonnera,  
ventera,  
fera tormente,

Il

It will

Raine,  
snow,  
hail,  
freeze,  
thaw,  
lighten,  
thaw,  
thunder,  
blow,  
make a tempest.

The Optative is uſed very ſcarcely in theſe kinds of ſpeeches.

The Subjunctive.

Pleut,  
neige,  
grêle,  
gêlé,  
dégêlé,  
esclaire,  
rêlé,  
tonne,  
vente,  
aveſpriſt.

Veu qu'il

ſeeing that it

Raine:th,  
snoweth,  
haileth,  
freezeth,  
thaweth,  
lighteneth,  
thaweth,  
thundereth,  
bloweth,  
waxeth night.

K 2

## Verbes

## The Imperfect.

Quand il  
 { Pluvoit,  
 negeoit,  
 gresloit,  
 geloit,  
 degeloit,  
 esclairoit,  
 reloit,  
 tonnoit,  
 ventoit,  
 faisoit tormente,  
 aversiffoit.

When it did  
 { Raine,  
 snow,  
 haile,  
 freeze,  
 thaw,  
 lighten,  
 thaw,  
 thunder,  
 blow,  
 make tempest,  
 waxe night.

## The Perfect.

Veu qu'il a  
 { Plu,  
 negé,  
 greslé,  
 gelé,  
 degelé,  
 esclaire,  
 relé,  
 tonné,  
 venté,  
 fait tormente.

Seeing that it hath  
 { Rained,  
 snowed,  
 hailed,  
 frozen,  
 thawed,  
 lightened,  
 thawed,  
 thundered,  
 blowne,  
 made tempest.

## The Pluperfect.

Quand il avoit  
 { Plu,  
 negé,  
 greslé,  
 gelé,  
 degelé,  
 esclaire,  
 relé,  
 tonné,  
 venté,  
 fait tempeste.

When it had  
 { Rained,  
 snowed,  
 hailed,  
 frozen,  
 thawed,  
 lightened,  
 thawed,  
 thundered,  
 blowen,  
 made tempest.



# Impersonals.

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Or so for the Present.

Encor qu'il  
 { Pleuve,  
 neige,  
 gresle, &c.  
 face tormente,  
 ayesprisse.

Although it doth  
 { Raine,  
 snow,  
 hails, &c.  
 make a tempest, &c.  
 waxe night.

The Imperfect.

Combien qu'il  
 { Pleust,  
 neggast,  
 greslast,  
 gelast,  
 degelast,  
 esclairast,  
 relast,  
 tonnast,  
 ventast,  
 feist tempeste,  
 ayesprist.

Although it did  
 { Raine,  
 snow,  
 hails,  
 freeze,  
 thaw,  
 lighten,  
 thaw,  
 thunder,  
 blow,  
 make tempest,  
 waxe night.

Or so in this tense.

Quand il  
 { Plorroit, or plovoit,  
 neigeroit,  
 gresleroit,  
 gcleroit,  
 degcleroit,  
 esclaireroit,  
 releroit,  
 tonneroit,  
 venteroit,  
 feroit tormente,  
 ayespiroit.

When it should  
 { Raine,  
 snow,  
 hails,  
 freeze,  
 thaw,  
 lighten,  
 thaw,  
 thunder,  
 blow,  
 make tempest,  
 waxe night.

K 3

The

# Verbes

## The Perfect.

Encor qu'il aig  
 { Plu,  
 negé,  
 greslé,  
 gelé,  
 dégelé,  
 esclairé,  
 tonné,  
 venté,  
 fait tempeste.

Although that it hath  
 { Rained,  
 snowed,  
 hayled,  
 frozen,  
 thawed,  
 lightened,  
 thundered,  
 blown,  
 made tempest.

## The Pluperfect.

Quand il auroit  
 { Plu,  
 negé,  
 greslé,  
 gelé,  
 dégelé,  
 esclairé,  
 tonné,  
 venté,  
 fait tempeste.

Although that it had  
 { Rained,  
 snowed,  
 hayled,  
 frozen,  
 thawed,  
 lightened,  
 thundered,  
 blown,  
 made tempest.

## The Perfect.

Quand il aura, ou après qu'il aura  
 { Plu,  
 negé,  
 greslé,  
 gelé,  
 dégelé,  
 esclairé,  
 tonné,  
 venté,  
 fait tempeste,  
 or torment.

When, or after that it hath  
 { Rained,  
 snowed,  
 hayled,  
 frozen,  
 thawed,  
 lightened,  
 thundered,  
 blown,  
 made tempest.

The

Impersonals.  
The Infinitive.

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Plouvoir,  
neiger,  
grebler,  
geler,  
dégeler,  
éclairer,  
tonner,  
venter,  
faire tempeste,  
avésprir.

(*Raine,*  
*snow,*  
*hail,*  
*freeze,*  
*thaw,*  
To *lighten,*  
*thunder,*  
*blow as the wind,*  
*make tempest,*  
*wane night.*

F I N.

